NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE, ITS FLUCTUATIONS, AND ITS VAST CONCERNS.—*Cowper.*

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ORIGINAL.

For the New England Galaxy.

PAST GENERATIONS.

Spirits immortal! ye of ages past,
Who on this earth your sev'ral parts have played,
From Adam, down through twice three thousand years
Or good, or ill—and final exit made;
Ye Sons of Glory—whose immortal names,
On earth, stand highest on the rolls of fame;
Ye Sons of Genius—to whose powers sublime,
We owe these relics of thy lofty muse;
Ye Stars conspicuous all—who here eclipsed
Th' inferior brightness of more common powers;
And you, Oblivion's Sons—to fame unknown,
Forgotten as unborn,—a num'rous host,—
In numbers, numberless, infinite, immense,
Where and what are you?
Dwell ye in worlds apart, at distance vast,
According to your deeds done while on earth,
Just from unjust divided evermore?
Or, do ye all, as God's own children dear,
(Being duly recompensed for all your sins,)
Together dwell in peace and endless rest?
Or, as the atheist's cold belief inculcates—
Are all your powers extinguished in the grave,
Your spirit; life? and found ye death but death;
And do we but address dust of the earth?
"All gone to rot in chaos, or to make
Your happy transit into blocks or brutes?"
Flee horrid thought! unworthy notice here,
Less miracle ye are, than ye shall be!
Then, Sceptics doubt;—since Reason's search is vain,
The hour speeds on, when each of all shall know!
—In stillest night, when lonely forth I stray
Into yon distant field, at midnight hour,
From far beyond that farthest star that burns
'Mid Heaven's concave, scarce perceptible,
Methinks I hear strange voices mingling.
Scarce heard at times, at intervals, in strains
Now broken, now discernible, descend
Upon my ear the murm'ring of, as 't were,
Thronged multitudes, in conversation warm;
Expressions now, of wonder, 'mazement strong,
Betok'ning awe, surprise.
Once, at a time
When much on earth was said of death,
Mortality, and the cold grave, as man's
Last dwelling place, methought I heard,
Distinct from thence, these words:
"Look, look on earth!
Behold there, man! weak, arguing man,
Deny this immortality! alas, poor man!
Had we but proofs more incontestible
Than what exist, this hour should render such—
But vain, alas! to his contracted mind,
Creation speaks—
—Man turn from earth,
Mere mote in all the universe, look up.
Look up! and see all thou canst see, though small
Compared with all, yet still enough, oh man,
To baffle comprehension such as thine,
Though that be all thy task till time shall end!"
—Here fainter grew that voice, and broken quite,
With "man, oh man, in spite of proofs so clear,
How sunk, how low, how blind, to reason lost."

J. W. P.

MISCELLANY.

N. P. WILLIS has, after making the tour of Europe, learned that—that—all the world is not like his mother!—Read him:—

[From the New York Mirror.]

WRITTEN ON A BIRTHDAY IN A FOREIGN ISLE.

'Tis the day my mother bore her son!
She has thought since morn of her absent one.
At break of day she remember'd me
With trembling lip and bended knee;
And at the hour of morning prayer
She has fix'd her eye on the empty chair;
And as my father bow'd to pray
For one much loved and far away,
My mother's heart has stirr'd anew,
And tears have gush'd her fingers through;
And with moving lips and low-bent head,
Her soul to heaven has melting fled.

Mother! dear mother! I've wander'd long,
And must wander still in the lands of song.
My cheek is burnt with eastern suns;
My boyish blood more tamely runs;
My speech is cold, my bosom seal'd;
My once free nature check'd and steel'd;
I have found the world so unlike thee!
I have been so forced a rock to be!
It has froze my heart!—of my mother only,
When the hours are sad, in places lonely—
Only of thee does a thought go by
That leaves a tear in my weary eye:
I see thy smile in the clouded air;
I feel thy hand in my wind-stirred hair;
I hear thy voice, with its pleading tone,
When else I had felt in the world alone;
So alone, that there seemed to be
Only my mother 'twixt heaven and me!

Mother! dear mother! the feeling nurst
As I hung at thy bosom, clung round thee first.
'Twas the earliest link in love's warm chain;
'Tis the only one that will long remain;
And as year by year, and day by day,
Some friend still trusted drops away,
Mother! dear mother! oh, dost thou see
How the shorten'd chain brings me nearer thee!

January 28, 1834. N. P. W.

LIFE'S CHASE.

The chief of the huntsmen is Death, whose aim,
Soon levels the brave and the craven:
He crimsons the field with the blood of his game,
But the booty he leaves to the raven.
Like the stormy tempest that flies so fast;
O'er moor and mountain he gallops fast;
Man shakes
And quakes
At his bugle blast.

But what boots it, my friends, from the hunter to flee,
Who shouts with the shafts of the grave?
Far better to meet him thus manfully,
The brave by the side of the brave!
And when against us he shall turn his brand,
With his face to his foe let each hero stand,
And await
His fate
From a hero's hand.

TRUE WIT.

True wit is like the brilliant stone
Dug from Golconda's mine;
Which boasts two various powers in one,
To cut as well as shine.
Genius like that, if polish'd right,
With the same gifts abounds,
Appears at once both keen and bright,
And sparkles while it wounds.

FRANK ORBY.

The following is an extract from this book, a notice of which we gave a few weeks since. No introduction to it is necessary. The reader will see in it a fair sample of the author's mode of developing his characters by their conversation.

"What very fine trout those, Mrs Leslie, have you them from the Penk or the Tame?"

"No," said the hostess, "a friend in Derbyshire sent them to me."

"I declare," said Dr Williams, "they are almost as fine as the Welsh."

"Not quite, though," said his rival, Dr Waldron.—"I understand," said he, "Williams, you were a famous fisherman in your time," evidently trying to draw his brother doctor out.

"Yes," said he from Wales; "I confess I was a very tolerable fisherman in my day."

"Which was your favorite haunt?" said Mr Orby.

"They have latterly spoiled all the streams," said the Doctor, "with their iron works, but I used to have very good sport near where I lived in the Grunny and the Uske. I was one day fishing in the latter stream had very good sport, and was so intent on its pursuit, that I plunged once or twice over my large topped fisherman's boots. I did not mind it at the time, but walked home with wet feet and a good basket full.—When I came to take off my boots, I found a brace and a half in the loose tops of each of them, and as fine pink trout as ever I saw in my life."

"Then it is clear, Williams," said his rival, "your fishing was not a bootless errand. It is a wonderful country, that Wales, and how you all hang together in your sports, and even your names; how do you distinguish the numerous persons bearing the same patronimick? In Scotland they do it by the color of the hair."

"Why," said the Doctor, "it is certainly attended at times with a little inconvenience. I was once at an evening party, where there were one and twenty widow Jones' sat down to supper."

"If it had been Jonas's," said Waldron, "I should have been able to account for it, and sent off the fisherman to look in Milford haven, or Aberystwith, for a shoal of whales."

"Pray," said Mr Reginald Orby, who was always fond of tabular proofs where numbers were mentioned "did you enquire how many married Mrs Jones's there were present, whose husbands were alive, or how many Miss Jone's partook of this meal; because if their numbers were in proportion, it would be curious to mark the result in detailing the statistics of supper parties?"

"No, indeed I did not," said Williams, in some confusion, not being prepared to be put to such a proof.

"You have got the theatre open I understand, ladies," said the young baronet.

"Yes," said Mrs Paulett, "Harriet and I joined our friends here, the Orbys, and went there last night to see Vestris and the Indian juggler."

"And how did you like the lady?"

"Oh, very well; she has a great deal of talent, and it is saying much for any one to be able to appear with equal credit on the theatres of three different nations."

"I conceive her to be splendid," said young Newbolt, in his finest style, "and I consider her to be quite at the apex of her profession."

"She has an ape," said Dr Waldron, affecting to misunderstand him, "but he is not ex, on the contrary, he appears in much favor; when not on the stage with his mistress, he is much petted, and carried about in a leathern case.

"You mistake me, sir," said the youth, drawing himself up, "I meant, that she is at the summit of the art."

"Ah, there may be somm'at in that," said the incorrigible Doctor, who changed the course of ideas, by asking Doctor Williams if he had ever seen better tricks in India than were performed by the juggler?

"Why, they were pretty well," was the reply, "but I have seen much more extraordinary things; I saw one man take half a dozen serpents, and make them go down each other's throats, until there was apparently only one large serpent swelled out to a great size; this the juggler swallowed, to the great surprise of every one, and when they were waiting the result he drew all the snakes, one by one, out of his waistcoat pocket."

"Indeed," said Mr Reginald Orby, "I did not know the Indians wore waistcoats."

"Not generally, I allow," said the Welshman, "but on this occasion the man had one, and I recollect, when we were wondering at the means by which he could perform such an apparent impossibility, he desired us to follow him out into the open air. He here took a ball of twine, and tying the end of it to his little finger, jerked the ball up into the air, until it gradually unrolled and at last appeared an upright line, the further end of which was invisible. Whilst we were lost in amaze at this feat, the juggler suddenly ran up the line, hand over hand, till he went out of sight also"

"I suppose," said Dr Waldron, "that is what the sailors call spinning a yarn. And talking of a flight into the air, puts me in mind of the device the jolly tar made use of, who having, as he said, been blown up ship and all, in a typhoon in the China seas, until they stuck fast in the moon.—'How did you get down again, Bill?' said one of his comrades. 'I greased my trowsers and came down by a rainbow.'"

Dr Williams was the only one who did not relish this anecdote, as it seemed to throw some doubt on his veracity, and assured the company he only related what he had seen himself. While the other doctor, with a sly smile, said he had his only from hear-say; but he supposed the sailor exaggerated, and that he had not been quite as high as the moon.

"For my part," said Mr Leslie, "there are none of the theatres I like so much as Astley's; whenever I am in town, for one day at least, I dine early and go to see the horses."

"A very nice amusement indeed," said Newbolt, senior; "it is a remarkably pretty theatre, and neatly fitted up. I recollect when it was rebuilt a good many years ago, after the fire. I furnished——"

"Ten tickets, father," hastily interrupted his son; "we went, you recollect, so large a party, that it was quite *ridiculous*, the people seemed to think we were come to take the house by storm."

"I do recollect something of that kind," said the old gentleman, "but as I was saying"—

"Will you join Mr Leslie and me in a glass of wine father?"

The Madeira finally closed the mouth of his dear papa.

"All this is very well," remarked Mrs Paulett, "as long as these things are confined to their proper place; but we have now horses on the stage at our great theatres, that it is as bad as being in a stable to sit in a stage box. I think they manage those matters better in France, where they have theatres for all the different departments of public exhibitions; one house expressly for *spectacle*, and even the comic opera has a theatre devoted to its use. But this is not allowable here, because it interferes with the monopoly of the great theatres, where, in endeavoring to do a little of every thing, they do nothing well, and have to support such an establishment of all kinds, sexes, and ages, that no receipts can keep pace with the expenditure."

"It is a bad arrangement, madam," said Mr Reginald Orby, "but then we must take care in those cases how we interfere with vested rights."

"My dear brother," said Mr Orby, "don't kill me by repeating that odious phrase, it is a cover for all the folly and stupidity of the age, and is pure and perfect humbug. The most rational and clear plans of improvements are thrown aside because they interfere with vested rights; you cannot ask for any public accommodation, but you have the same reason planted in your way. From the various applications of the greatest mechanical power discovered in modern days, down to the ragged boy sweeping the crossing of a street, there is a constant interference with that abstract monster—vested rights."

"Your remarks apply very well to the theatres," said Mr Forrester, "where, if a fair concurrence had been allowed by the division of labor, much might have been effected; it is now, perhaps, too late. What with the want of good plays, the system of *starring*, domestic amusements and late hours, the drama is at present at great discount."

"I am sure," said Mrs Orby, "that last is a very good reason. Whenever we wanted to go to a play in London, Mr Orby was so late coming to dinner, that it was all hurry and bustle to get to the theatre in time. The last evening, you recollect, we were there the first act was just over when we got into the box; I mean that night, my dear, we went to see Mr Liston in the play of Macbeth."

"Indeed," said Dr Waldron, "that must have been very "tragical mirth," I hope you liked it madam.—Pray, did Mr Liston perform the part of the Messenger from Birnam Wood? because, in that case, Macbeth's address to him would have had some point—

'The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon, Where got'st thou that goose look?'"

"I don't know any thing about his being a messenger, but he ran about with an umbrella under his arm, and I think I heard some body call him Paul Pry."

"O yes," said the doctor, "very busy about other people's affairs; he did not say where the witches got the ingredients of the cauldron?"

"No, he did not," replied Mrs Orby, innocently, "but I am sure it was a very nasty mess they were making."

After the laugh had subsided, and to cover a little his sister-in-law's confusion, Mr Orby said, that the reasons stated by Mr Forrester for the decay of theatrical amusements were in themselves sufficient; but there was still another, which was, simply, that the people in the career of improvement have passed them by. Nations are like individuals, and in their progress to maturity are interested and amused by various impressions. In the early stages of civilization the theatre, as a reflex of the passions, follies, and absurdities of their fellow men, offers points of interest and amusement that might be thought never failing; but as a nation gains the highest degree of cultivation, the simpler pleasures of adolescence fail, and theatrical exhibitions no longer afford a charm: the illusion has fled, and only a set of men and women appear before the spectator, who, in attempting to imitate nature, make themselves ridiculous. This I take to be the present state of things both in England and France hence the divergence from what is called the legitimate drama and falling in with the taste for music that has been so much cultivated of late among the higher orders, while the inferior ranks, having no example to follow, are easily led to the great theatres to have their eyes and ears filled with gorgeous scenery, brilliant lights, and all the clitter clatter of an orchestra, full of drums and trumpets.

"Then, Mr Orby," said the Widow Green, "you don't think this is a favorable period for dramatic writing? Because I have lately made a sketch from the Civil Wars of France, by Guicciardini, that my friends persuade me possesses some interest, but I have many fears about bringing it forward, particularly after what you have said."

While she was receiving as civil an answer as could be given, Mrs Orby said to Doctor Waldron, "Pray, Doctor, is that foreign gentleman that Mrs Green mentioned, the famous fiddler that they say killed his wife?"

"Not exactly. You heard the lady say, that the person she meant had written on the civil wars; now killing a wife is very uncivil war. Therefore, that man is not this man, nor was it likely it could be him, because he was not here, but there. They have, however, some similarity; they both end in ini, which in English, perhaps, means in knee, or knock knee."—To all this nonsense Mrs Orby lent an attentive ear, and said it was very likely one was as bad as the other, she hated all foreigners, particularly Italians.

[From the New York Standard.]

HARD SWEARERS.

The classic Tuscan asseverates by the body of Bacchus, when he wishes to garnish his conversation with a little ornamental flourish. When he is a little excited, and in the first movements of the heroic mood, he strengthens his discourse by appealing to the body of Caius Marius, and when his passions are roused to their utmost pitch, and the spirit of profanity is on him he breaks out into the "corpo della Madona," and the "sacro sacremento"—expressions, by the way, which we will not undertake to translate. Italy is the land of song and of the recollections of song; and even its oaths are redolent of poetry and music. The Italians are a degenerate and immoral race, but as a general rule, they are less blasphemous than the inhabitants of many other countries, who are far their superiors in purity and morality. Their language is full of expletives and exclamations, and they always find them at hand, when their feelings lead them to adopt certain redundances of expression. Even the lowest among them, the humblest lazzaroni, are choice and dainty in their oaths. "They breathe like kisses from a woman's mouth," even when uttered by the poorest and ugliest devils in the land.

Your Englishman is a swearer of the most profane kind. It is his character never to mince words. He abhors expletives, but when he does use them, he selects the boldest and strongest he can find. With him, the line which divides profanity *from* propriety of language, is clearly defined—let him once pass it and it is his Rubicon; he never hesitates, after having got fairly over it, but swears his way through thick and thin. There is no good nature in his oaths; they are made up of gall and bitterness. He denounces himself and all around him, in terms of severe, cold, condensed blasphemy, he pours his whole soul into his maledictions. An Italian swears from his heart, and from the overflowing exuberance of his feelings, while the idea of sin does not enter into his imagination.—But an Englishman swears from his head—he knows the full meaning of every curse he utters, and his blasphemy is deliberate and premeditated. One difficulty with an Englishman is, that his language furnishes few exclamatory pleonasms. With him, it must be "yea, yea," or "nay, nay;" he must confine himself to his monosyllables, or leap to the extreme bound of forbidden verbiage. He knows no middle course.

The French language is rich in those terms which a man of lively fancy may make use of without having the proprieties of his parts of speech called in question. Frenchmen take some slight, unmeaning, and every day expression, and having selected it as the key-note, they run through the gamut. *Bleu* is an insignificant word, and as harmless as any word in the vocabulary, but trace it through its variations—*morbleu, corbleu, tete bleu, ventre bleu, par-bleu, sacre bleu* and other *bleus* too numerous to mention. A Frenchman will explain through the whole scale of notes. You would think he was uttering Obadiah's curse, while he is merely letting off a little harmless and unscalding vapor. An Englishman, if he swears merely through a reckless spirit of humor, still has so much bitterness and malignity in the form of his oaths that he "poisons in jest." His breath of curses blights and withers like the blast of the Simoon, while that of a Frenchman's in a mood, is fresh and shrewd as an April wind. The volley of curses poured forth by the British army that swore so terribly in Flanders, must have been fiery and scathing as the artillery of Milton's devils. A French army in the same situation would only have fired blank cartridges.

Your Spaniard does every thing with dignity; but he too swears less bitterly than your Englishman.—Though he seems to flash fiercely, there is little danger that you will be blown up by the explosion. His "Caramba," or "Vaya," "Hombre," "Canario," are alike harmless. But rouse his ire, and his dagger's point is not more destructive than his oaths. He is like a "Matrador" at a bull fight—for his curses go to the taking of your life.

We are like the English. The injunctions of religion, as well as the dictates of society, teach us the wickedness and the vulgarity of swearing, and gentlemen generally abstain from it, from one or the other of these considerations. But when either of these limits are passed, the other extreme is reached at one bound. Still, profanity is getting out of vogue. Between the precepts of christianity, and the rules of politeness, there are few who cannot be touched in this point. There are few middle aged men who will not say, that within their time, the character of general conversation has improved wonderfully. And the time is not far off when profanity will be so far regarded as a mark of low breeding and dissolute communications, that all who indulge in it will be voted out of the pale of respectable society.

"JEWING." It is not generally known that the Chatham street Jews in New York cause nearly the whole of the silver coin which passes through their hands to undergo the process of "Jewing"—yet such is the fact. The process is simply this;—The sixpenny piece (or whatever piece it may be) is placed on an instrument similar to that used by type founders for cutting leads and rules, and made fast. A knife then passes the edge of the silver in such a manner as to cut off a very thin shaving, which is carefully preserved in a buck skin pouch. The piece of coin is then fastened to another machine, and a punch resembling that used by a cobbler, is made to cut out a circular piece of the metal but little larger than the head of a pin, which is also preserved. The money is then put back into the money draw to be dealt out to customers, by way of change. We intend to give the public the names of one or two of these "Jewing" citizens in a short time.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE HINDOO WIDOW.

Near the city of Benares, a Bramin lately died, leaving behind him a widow.

The custom of women committing themselves to the funeral pile with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is, if not abolished, at least, under very great restrictions; as it is not allowed to be practised but by express permission.

The widow of the Bramin, therefore, waited in person upon the English resident, and in the most pathetic manner implored his permission for the high honor of burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, to which the resident peremptorily refused to accede. Nothing discouraged thereby she continued her entreaties—prostrated herself on the ground before him and mingled her tears with the dust.

All was in vain: the Englishman was inflexible. Rage and despair filled the breast of the beautiful victim.—'Ah, miserable me!' she exclaimed, 'why was mother burnt? why my aunt? why my two sisters?—Ah! miserable me!—why am I alone, alone refused the honors of my sex?'

A Bramin happened to be present at this interesting scene. He gazed ardently on the young woman; and now and then turning his eyes towards the resident, silently reproached him, for refusing the prayer of the widow's petition. When the resident noticed the man, he exclaimed, 'It is you who have administered intoxicating drugs to excite phrenzy—it is owing to your pernicious doctrines, that a custom so shocking to humanity is still in practice!'

The Bramin, unabashed by this rebuke, assured the resident, that he had never before spoken to the woman, but confessed that he had prepared many others to undergo the same sacrifice; that it was an act agreeable to her god Bramha; and for this reason he begged him (the resident) in the most respectful manner, to grant his consent, on which the widow redoubled her tears and entreaties. The Bramin thus encouraged to go on, added, 'sir, great, great will be her reward! and great her recompense for it in the other world! there she shall be rejoined to her husband by a second marriage, and live with him to all eternity.'

The widow's fine black eyes instantly received new lustre. She darted piercing looks at the Bramin expressive of satisfaction, mingled with a portion of terror. 'What!' she exclaimed, 'shall I indeed find my husband in heaven? How have I been deceived by two old priests! They never told me this; they knew my husband well—they knew too how he treated me. Then, sir,' said she, turning round to the resident, 'since the god Bramha would reunite me to my husband, I renounce him and his religion for ever, and embrace yours.' Then looking at the Bramin, 'you may, if you please, when you see my husband, tell him what I have done, and say that I hope to find myself extremely well without him—for he was an old cross wretch—stupid, jealous, and offensive.'—*Casket.*

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

Our readers may remember an article upon "Pig Driving," in a late number of the Galaxy, extracted from the Journal of a visitor at a German Watering Place. We quote again from the same work.

'On reaching the brunnen, the first thing I received there was a smile from a very honest, homely, healthy old woman, who, seeing me approaching, had selected from her table a glass as large and globular as ever shone in a Teniers. "Guten morgen," she muttered, without at all deranging the hospitality of her smile; and then stooping down she dashed the vessel into the brunnen beneath her feet, and in a sort of civil hurry (lest any of its spirit should escape) presented her eau medicinale. Clear as crystal, sparkling with carbonic acid gas, and effervescing quite as much as Champagne, it was nevertheless miserably cold; and the first morning, what with the gas, and what with the low temperature of this iron water, it was about as much as one could do to swallow it;—and even then for a few seconds feeling as if it had seized the stomach completely by surprise, I stood hardly knowing what was about to happen,—when, instead of the teeth chattering, as I expected, I felt water suddenly grow warm within my waistcoat, and a slight intoxication, or rather exhiliration, succeeded.'

* * * *

'At the rate of about a mile and a half an hour, I observed several hundred quiet people, crawling thro' and frittering away that portion of their existence, which lay between one glass of cold iron water and another. If any individual were to be sentenced to such a life, which in fact has all the fatigue, without the pleasing sociability of the tread-mill, he would call it melancholy beyond endurance; yet, there is no pill which fashion cannot gild, or habit sweeten. I remarked that the men were dressed, generally, in loose, ill-made, snuff-colored great coats, with awkward travelling caps of various shapes, instead of hats. The picture, therefore, taking it altogether, was a homely-one; but although there were no particularly elegant, or fashionable-looking people; although their gait was by no means attractive—yet even from the lofty distant but I felt it was impossible to help admiring the good sense, and good feeling, with which all the elements of this German community appeared to harmonize one with the other. There was no jostling or crowding, no apparent competition, no turning round to stare at strangers; there was "no martial look, nor lordly stride," but real, genuine good breeding seemed natural to all,—it is true, there was nothing which bore a very high polish, yet it was equally evident, that the substance of their society was intrinsically good enough not to require it. The behavior of such a motley assemblage of people, who belonged of course to all ranks and conditions of life, in my humble opinion did them and their country very great credit. It was quite evident, that every man on the promenade, whatever may have been his birth, was desirous to behave like a gentleman, and there was no one, however exalted might be his station, who wished to do any more.'

* * * *

'That slow gentleman with such an immense body, who seems to be acquainted with the most select people on the walk, is an ambassador who goes no where—no, not even to mineral waters—without his French cook, which is quite enough to make everybody speak well of him,—a very honest, good natured man his excellency seems to be, but as he walks, can any thing be more evident, than that his own cook is killing him? and what possible benefit can a few glasses of cold water do to a corporation which Falstaff's belt would be too short to encircle? Often and often have I pitied Diogenes for living in a tub, but this poor ambassador is infinitely worse off, for the tub, it is too evident, lives in *him*.'

Shoeing a horse—

'On the outside wall of the house, two rings were firmly fixed, one close to the ground, to which the head of the patient was lashed; the other about five feet high, to which the hind foot, to be shod, stretched out to the utmost extent of the leg, was secured by a cord which passed through a cloven hitch fixed to the root of the poor creature's tail. The hind foot was consequently very much higher than the head; indeed, it was so exalted, and pulled so heavily at the tail, that the animal seemed to be quite anxious to keep all his other hoofs on *terra firma*.

'With one hoof in the heavens, it did not suit him to kick—with his nose pointing to the infernal regions he could not conveniently rear; and as the devil himself was apparently pulling at his tail, the horse at last gave up the point, and quietly submitted to be shod.'

* * * * * * *

'During the fashionable season at Langenschwalbach the dinner hour at all the salles is one o'clock. From about noon scarcely a stranger is to be seen; but a few minutes before the bell strikes one, the town exhibits a picture curious enough, when it is contrasted with the simple costume of the villages, and the wild-looking country which surrounds them. From all the *hofs* and lodging-houses, a set of demure, quiet looking, well-dressed people are suddenly disgorged, who, at a sort of funeral pace, slowly advance towards the Allee Saal, the Goldene Kette, the Kaser Saal, and one or two other houses 'on on dine.' The ladies are not dressed in bonnets, but in caps, most of which are quiet, the rest being of those indescribable shapes which are to be seen at London or Paris. Whether the stiff stand-up frippery of bright red ribands was meant to represent a house on fire, or purgatory itself—whether those immense yellow ornaments were intended for reefs of coral, or not—it is out of an old man's department even to guess; ladies caps being riddles, only to be explained by themselves.

With no one to affront them—with no fine powdered footman to attend them—with nothing but their own quiet conduct to protect them, old ladies, young ladies, elderly gentlemen and young ones, were seen slowly and silently picking their way over the rough pavement. They seemed to be thinking of anything in the dictionary but the word *dinner*;—and when one contrasted their demeanor with the enormous quantity of provisions they were placidly about to consume one could not help admitting that these Germans had certainly more self-possession, and could better muzzle their feelings, than the best behaved people in the universe.

'Seated at the table of the Allee Saal, I counted one hundred and eighty people at dinner in one room. To say in a single word whether the fare was good or bad would be quite impossible, it being so completely different from any thing ever met with in England. To my simple taste the cookery is most horrid; still there were now and then some dishes, particularly sweet ones, which I thought excellent. With respect to the made-dishes, of which there were a great variety, I beg to record a formula which is infallible; the simple rule is this—let the stranger taste the dish and if it be not sour, he may be quite certain that it is greasy; again, if it be not greasy, let him not eat thereof, for then it is sure to be sour. With regard to the order of the dishes, that too is unlike any thing which Mrs Glasse ever thought of. After soup, which all over the world is the alpha of the gourmand's alphabet, the barren meat from which the said soup has been extracted is produced; of course it is dry, tasteless withered-looking stuff, which a Grosvenor-square cat would not touch with its whiskers; but this dish is always attended by a couple of satellites—the one, a quantity of cucumbers stewed in vinegar; the other, a black greasy sauce: and if you dare to accept a piece of this flaccid beef, you are instantly thrown between Scylla and Charybdis, for so sure as you decline the indigestible cucumber, souse comes into your plate a deluge of the sickening grease. After the company have eaten heavily of messes which it would be impossible to describe, in comes nice salmon—then fowls—then puddings—then meat again—then stewed fruit—and, after the English stranger has fallen back in his chair, quite beaten, a leg of mutton majestically makes its appearance! The pig who lives in his sty would have some excuse, but it is really quite shocking to see any other animal overpowering himself at mid-day with such a mixture and superabundance of food. Yet only think what a compliment all this is to the mineral waters of Langenschwalbach! If the Naiads of the Pauline can be of real service to a stomach full of vinegar and grease, how much more effectually ought they to tinker up the inside of him who has sense enough to sue them in *forma pauperis!*'

MARRIAGES OF THE ARABS.

The marriage ceremony in general is very simple. Negociations commence with the father of the maiden, who usually consults the wishes of his daughter, and if her consent is gained the match takes place.—The marriage day being appointed perhaps five or six days after, the bridegroom comes with a lamb in his arms to the tent of his betrothed, and there cuts the animal's throat before witnesses, and as soon as the blood falls upon the ground, the ceremony is regarded as completed. It is accompanied with feasting and singing; all the guests present must eat bread and meat; for this is a circumstance absolutely necessary on such occasions. The form of betrothing differs in different tribes; sometimes the friend of the lover, holding the girl's father by the hand, merely says before witnesses, "You declare that you give your daughter as wife to ———." Among the Bedouins of Sinai, the father of the bride gives to the suitor a twig of a tree or shrub, or something green, which he sticks in his turban and wears for three days to show that he has taken a virgin in matrimony.—The betrothed is seldom made acquainted with the change that is to take place in her condition. On returning home in the evening with the cattle she is met a short distance from the camp by her future spouse and a couple of his young friends, who carry her by force to her father's tent. If she entertain any suspicion of their design, she defends herself with stones, and often inflicts wounds on the assailants though she has no dislike to the lover; for the more she struggles, bites, kicks, cries, and strikes, the more she is applauded ever after by her own companions. Sometimes she escapes to the neighboring mountains and several days elapse before the bridegroom can find her; her female friends, mean time, being apprised of her hiding place, furnish her with provisions.—When brought to her father's tent, she is placed in the woman's apartment, where one of the young men immediately throws over her an abba in the name of her future husband; and this is often the first time she learns who the person is to whom she is betrothed.

She is then dressed by her mother and female relations in her wedding suit, which is provided by the bridegroom; and being mounted on a camel ornamented with tassels and shreds of cloth, she is conducted, still screaming and struggling in the most unruly manner, three times round the tent, while her companions utter loud exclamations. If the husband belong to a distant camp the women accompany her;—and during the procession decency obliges her to cry and sob most bitterly. These lamentations and struggles continue after marriage; and sometimes she repeats her flight to the mountains, refusing to return until she is found out, or even far advanced in pregnancy.

Marriages are generally solemnized on Friday evenings, and the contracts are drawn up by the cadi; if the bride be a widow, or a divorced woman, it is attended with little or no rejoicing. This sort of connexion is always reckoned ill-omened; no resistance is made—no feast takes place—no guest will eat of the nuptial bread; for thirty days the husband will not taste any provisions belonging to his wife, and visitors, when they come to drink coffee, bring their own cups, because to touch any vessel belonging to the newly married widow would be considered the sure road to perdition. Sheiks and rich citizens display more splendor in their dresses and entertainments. The bride is decked out in the finest attire, perfumed with essences, and every part of her body painted with figures of flowers, trees, houses, antelopes and other animals. Instead of receiving a marriage portion, the husband pays for his wife, the sum varying according to rank and circumstances. Among the Arabs of Sinai it is from five to ten dollars; but sometimes thirty if the girl is handsome and well connected. At Mecca the price paid for respectable maidens is from forty to three hundred dollars; and on the borders of Syria young men obtain their master's daughters by serving a number of years. Part of the money only is paid down; the rest remaining over as a kind of debt, or as a security in case of a divorce.—The price of a widow is never more than half, and generally but a third of what is paid for a virgin.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

CONFINING JURORS FROM MEAT AND DRINK. The Gothic nations were famous of old for the quantities of food and drink which they consumed. The ancient Germans, and their Saxon descendants in England, were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so very common, that those vices were not thought disgraceful, and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being as easily overcome by strong drink as by arms. Intemperance was so general and habitual, that no one was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner; and under this persuasion it was enacted in the laws, that judges should hear and determine cases fasting, and not after dinner. An Italian author, in his Antiquities, plainly affirms that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon intoxication; and Dr Gilbert Stuart very patiently and ingeniously affirms, in his Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution, p. 238, that from this propensity of the older Britons to indulge excessively in eating and drinking, has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen, to refrain from meat and drink, and to be even held in custody, until they had agreed upon their verdict.

LORD TOWNSHEND. During Lord Townshend's residence in Dublin, as viceroy, he often went in disguise through the city. He had heard much of the wit of a shoe-black, known by the name of Blind Peter, whose stand was always at the Globe Coffee-house door; having found him out, he stopped to get his boots cleaned; which was no sooner done than his lordship asked Peter to give him change for half a guinea.—"Half a guinea! your honor," said the ragged wit. "change for half a guinea from me! Sir you may as well ask a Highlander for a knee-buckle." His lordship was so well pleased, that he left him the bit of gold, and walked off.

[From Sir Walter Scott's Life of Swift.]

SWIFT AND POPE.

Among the friends of Swift, Pope, although not by any means the earliest appears to have gradually become the most intimate. The Dean resided chiefly in his house at Twickenham; and an acquaintance which had begun in Queen Anne's reign, between the protected poet and the patron, gradually ripened into intimate and equal friendship. Their characters were in some respects opposite; but these very points of opposition were such as removed the possibility of rivalry.

Pope's character and habits were exclusively literary, with all the hopes, fears and failings, which are attached to that feverish occupation,—a restless pursuit of poetical fame. Without domestic society, or near relations; separated by weak health and personal disadvantages from the gay; by fineness of mind and lettered indolence, from the busy part of mankind; surrounded only by a few friends, who value those gifts in which he excelled; Pope's whole hopes wishes, and fears, were centred in his literary reputation. To extend his fame, he labored indirectly, as well as directly; and to defend it from the slightest attack, was his daily and nightly anxiety. Hence the restless impatience which that distinguished author displayed under the libels of dunces, whom he ought to have despised, and hence, too, the venomed severity with which he retorted their puny attacks.

Swift was also irritable and satirical; but from different causes. He never assumed, and probably disdained the character of a mere man of letters, whose sufferings or enjoyments depended upon the public acceptation of his works. His writings he only valued in so far as they accomplished the purpose for which they were written; and so far from seeking the reputation they might have attracted to the author, he almost in every instance sent them into the world without his name. Hence he felt no jealousy of contemporary authors, and was indifferent to the criticism with which his treatises were assailed, unless in so far as it affected the argument which they were designed to support. Bred under Temple, the favorite of Oxford, and now the patriotic champion of Ireland, his hopes and fears were for the political interests which he espoused; his love was for party friends, and his hatred and vengeance for political opponents. His feelings were those of a statesman, not of an author, and had been exalted from the cause of a party, to be fixed upon the liberties of the nation. The pecuniary emoluments of literature, Swift seems never to have coveted; and therefore readily abandoned to Pope the care of selecting and arranging their fugitive pieces into three volumes of Miscellanies, as well as the profit which might arise from the publication. He himself was engaged in matters of more momentous importance.

PAGANINI RIVALLED. The news which appears,—out of the political world,—to attract most of public attention is that of the arrival here from Calcutta, of all places in the world, of a magnificent fiddle-player of the name of Masoni. If we had not seen his pedigree in the newspapers, we should have thought him a plain English Mr Mason, who had Italianized his termination, and given himself, like Mars,

'An *I* to threaten and command.'

However, he is no more an Englishman than Sue Kelly, or Tom Browny, as Zucheli and Tamburini are called; but is in every respect, a regular-built foreigner. He melted the South Americans,—astonished the Canadians,—bothered the governor-general in council at Calcutta,—upset Bombay,—and drove Madras—as it is, by the way, literally—half *mad*;—the Hottentots were enchanted with him at the Cape, and the yam-stocks of St. Helena nearly danced over the edge of their hay-cock island for delight at hearing him.

At Brighton, he has received the sanction of royalty; and the 'Morning Post' tells that Sir Andrew Barnard and the Queen's band approved of him. He is now in London; and at the rehearsal of the Academy's music last week, he condescended to ravish the ears of all the students. He is to ruin Paganini in public favor: this he will perhaps not find occasion to do, since the Medusean Orpheus has already got enough change for his *notes* to render his return to this country unnecessary. It is said—which, by the way, is not uncommon in puffing—that his performance, to be understood, must be heard. In short, Masoni is the *bow ideal of fiddlers.*—*London paper.*

WINTER GARDENS IN PRUSSIA. At Berlin there are four extensive winter gardens, in which the appearance of a perpetual summer is kept up. They are simply large green-houses, or orangeries, with paved floors, a lofty ceiling, and upright windows in front—the air heated by stoves, supplied with fuel from without. On the floor are placed here and there large orange trees, myrtles, and various New Holland plants in boxes. Round the stems of the trees tables are formed, which are used for refreshments for the guests, and for pamphlets and newspapers.—There are also clumps of trees and of flowering plants, and sometimes pine apples and fruit trees. The gardens abound with moveable tables and seats and there is generally music, a writer of poetry, a reader, a lecturer; short plays have even been acted in them on the Sundays. In the evening the whole is illuminated, and in certain days of the week the music and illumination is on a grander scale. In some of these orangeries there are separate saloons for billiards, for ladies who object to the smoke of tobacco, for cards, and select parties. In the morning part of the day the gardens are chiefly resorted to by old gentlemen, who read the papers, talk politics, and drink coffee.—In the evening they are crowded by ladies and gentlemen, and refreshments of various kinds are taken; and it is quite common for company to call in after the play to meet their friends, or take refreshments. There is nothing of the kind in any other country of Europe to be compared to those gardens.—*Time's Telescope for* 1830.

COATS OF ARMS. The arms of France are three golden lillies, supported by two angels in the habits of Levites, each holding a banner. The crest is an open crown. The battle cry of France is 'Montjoy St. Dennis,' and the inscription of the Orflame or Royal Banner, is 'Lilla non laborant neque nent.'—*The lillies toil not, neither do they spin;*

The arms of the Pope, as sovereign of the lands of the church, are a head-piece of gold, surmounted with a cross, pearled and garnished with three royal crowns, together with the two keys of Saint Peter placed in *salte.*

The arms of Venice are a winged Lion, holding under one of his paws a covered book.

The arms of the Grand Seignor are a cresent, crested with a turban, and charged with three heron's plumes; bearing the proud motto 'Donec totum impleat orbem,' implying that the crescent shall continue to enlarge itself until it cover the earth.—But the Turkish *moon* is on the wane and not on the increase.

The arms of Persia are a couching lion looking at the sun as it rises over his back.

The arms of the King of Abyssinia are a lion rampant, with the motto 'The lion of the tribe of Judah is victorious.'

Perhaps the proudest of all arms with the most appropriate motto, are those of the State of New York; the rising sun; the motto 'Excelsior,' *higher.* It implies continued and unchecked elevation. Were the motto in the superlative it would imply that the elevation had ceased and that declension must follow.

CHATTERTON. That prodigy of genius, the unfortunate Chatterton was amusing himself one day, in company with a friend, reading the epitaphs in Pancras church-yard, he was so deep sunk in thought as he walked on, that not perceiving a grave that was just dug, he tumbled into it. His friend perceiving his situation, ran to his assistance, and, as he helped him out told him in a jocular manner, he was happy in assisting at the resurrection of Genius. Poor Chatterton smiled, and taking his companion by the arm, replied, 'My dear friend, I feel the sting of a speedy dissolution; I have been at war with the grave for some time and find it not so easy to vanquish it as I imagined—we can find an asylum to hide from any creditor but that!' His friend endeavored to divert his thoughts from the gloomy reflection; but what will not melancholy and adversity combined subjugate? In three days after, the neglected and disconsolate youth put an end to his miseries by poison.

NATIONAL TRAITS. Every nation has its traits:—the Spaniards sleep on every affair of importance—the Italians fiddle—the Germans smoke—the French promise every thing—the British eat—and the Americans talk upon every thing.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Galaxy.

CONFESSIONS OF A CONVICT

IN THE BOSTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I am now 22 years of age. I have been in this place five months—another month, and I am to be set at liberty. Liberty! The thought awakes within me new life. To mingle again with the world,—to be again a man—to emerge from my prison house disenthralled in body and in mind! Aye, in mind—for the discipline of this establishment, by prohibiting the use of alchohol, has broken the fetters which clogged my intellect long before the imprisonment of my body. Liberty! How little are we prone to esteem blessings until by deprivation we learn their worth! There is more to me in that one word, than in all the world beside.

Down busy devil—nor taunt me eternally with the recollection that I am—a—*convict!* There is damnation in the thought, and the recollection dashes from my lips the chalice of pleasure, which in anticipation I had almost tasted—a convict—a convict, whose sentence has almost expired—and who is shortly to be liberated to be—still *a convict*! Shall I meet old acquaintances? If conscious shame does not make me avoid them, they will flee me; or pass me silently and without recognition—unless perchance to direct notice to a *convict*—a mark for

"Scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at!"

To be pointed out as an outcast and a villian—to be a standing example of the utter degradation consequent upon vice—to wear a mark indelible as that stamped by Omnipotence upon the first murderer. To be suspected of every act of villany where the author is unknown—dogged by the police—shunned by former friends—avoided by respectable men;—God protect me against being driven again to the society of villains—the haunts of vice—and the intoxicating bowl. I will avoid them—and as a beacon to myself and to others my former life shall—harrowing though its recollections are,be constantly before me, until a course of well doing has redeemed, in a measure my, character.

I was born in a town in the vicinity of Salem. My parents, who were both members of a Calvanistic Church, are now dead, and much I fear that my unworthy conduct hurried them to the grave. My father was a shoe manufacturer, which trade he followed till his death. By untiring assiduity to his business, and rigid habits of economy, he amassed about fifty thousand dollars. In his will, accompanied with a long letter of advice, he bequeathed me one fourth of this sum, to be paid on my reaching the age of twenty five years. God grant I may abide by the former, and make good use of the latter, which if I adhere to my present determination, I most assuredly shall. I have one brother, a merchant in this city, and two sisters, one of whom is the wife of Dr ——, and the other was recently married to Mr ——.

The youngest of the family, I was of course the pet. Prepossessing in appearance, I was an universal favorite—at school and at home. My mother's visitors were not always careful that I did not hear their commendations of the "beautiful boy." Praise *aside*, was indeed the only adulation that pleased me, for even while a boy undisguised and fulsome flattery disgusted and displeased me. At school too, the system of favoritism marked me *the best scholar*—none were more perfect in their recitations—my pen bore away the palm—and at accounts I was deemed a second Zerah Colburn. Can it be wondered that I was vain? Vain though I was—(and Oh! how bitterly has that vanity been humbled!) I had too much common sense to let adulation utterly spoil me—on the contrary it served as a stimulant to redoubled exertion; so much so that at the age of twelve, my teacher recommended my removal to a higher school.

It was then determined that I should attend a term or two at Bradford Academy. Such a course my father deemed would be the very acme of learning, qualification fit for any and every thing. My mother, who had long in secret cherished the hope of seeing her son adorn the pulpit, regarded it as only one of the slips preparatory to a course of Divinity at Andover. Two years I spent at Bradford, happily and profitably for myself,and pleasantly with my schoolmates, who without exception expressed their regret at my departure. On my return home, it became debatable matter with my father whether to learn me his business, or, as my mother wished, send me to College. My mother carried her point. A week's time had been spent by my mother and sisters in the preparation of my wardrobe, and a full suit of Oxford Mixed fitted by the first "man tailor," who ever undertook my outward edornment. On the Saturday previous to the Wednesday on which I was to leave home for college, my father, wanting a few articles which were used in his business, and feeling considerable confidence in my abilities, sent me to Boston to purchase them.

I found the goods I wanted at the store of Messrs —— & ——, Kilby street. On settling the bill I had something of a controversy with the merchant respecting the premium on Boston money to which I was entitled and which he was unwilling to allow me. After making some particular enquiries respecting my father's business, &c and asking how I was employed at home, he remarked that I was rather sharp, and allowed the premium. I returned to complete my preparations for college—but affairs took a turn altogether unexpected, and for me an unfortunate one.

On Monday my father received a letter from the merchants with whom I had traded which after complimenting him on the tact of his son, wound up with a proposal to take me into their store. As the terms on which I was to be received were remarkably advantageous, and as my father's vanity was rather flattered at the idea of having a son a merchant, as I forwarded it all in my power, and as my mother did not throw any very serious obstacles in the way, it being, she said, a sort of an experiment and that I should go to college with double the relish after being in a store a few months it was determined that I should attempt the life of a merchant. Accordingly on the same day that I was to leave for college, I took the stage and was landed in Boston, June 18th, 1826. The store in which I was engaged was an extensive wholesale Jobbing establishment with a large run of business—indeed it was so great that at the time I commenced, though the business season was past, there was no lack of employment for my masters and the clerks, of which there were three beside myself, and a book-keeper.

My employers were shrewd, business men, their word was considered as good as any bond, and their opinion concerning the standing of persons, of the quality of goods and indeed of matters and things in general concerning business transactions were law. In short they were considered by all by whom they were known,and the number was by no means small, as an honorable and upright firm. Yet notwithstanding all the credit they had acquired for fairness, many little things transpired in the course of their business, which to me, brought up as I had been from infancy with such scrupulous regard for honesty, appeared rather strange, to say the least. These were falsehoods,known in mercantile parlance as *white lies*, which never choked them, nor did it grieve them in the least to hear them uttered at almost every breath by the clerks, while it was done for their benefit. They sometimes imported goods;—when this was done, an extra invoice came with them to sell by, on which was calculated an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent: and when goods were ordered that came by the piece, ours always came a trifle shorter, and lower charged, so that we could always undersell our more honest neighbors. This, however, was attributed to the superior advantages my masters had in importing; their credit being so remarkably good, no one would even think of such a thing as *their* ordering goods *made short*. But so it was. They were the originators of a system which has been the means of cutting down piece goods to about one half their original length. Take the article of quality bindings for instance—they formerly came four pieces of 36 yards each to the gross then it required six pieces to make the necessary number of yards and now eight pieces are hardly sufficient.

But the keenest trick which I ever knew them do, and on which they prided themselves was this. They had imported a large lot of rich fancy prints which on opening, they began to fear would not sell. Accordingly they determined to get rid of them, and to some profit if possible. To many, this would have seemed an impossibility, but with them every thing in the way of trade appeared possible, and they set about it in good earnest. The mode of operations was this. A neighbor was first fixed on as a fit subject; he was then met in the street, *accidentally*, of course, and after the time of day and other commonplace conversation had passed, he was told casually that they had seen a quantity of beautiful prints at a price which was a bargain (it was a profit of 20 per cent) which they intended to buy, and as there were more than they wanted if he wished they would share the lot with him. He was then taken into the store and shown the pattern cards, and after a few more words concluded to take half the lot, very naturally surmising that such goods as Messrs —— bought, would undoubtedly sell. He found the difference, however, poor fellow, about six months after, when to get rid of them, they were sacrificed at auction to the tune of about 40 cents on the dollar. Hundreds of other little knaveries were practised, but my memory does not now serve me to enumerate any particular one, were it indeed necessary to recount more.

You will not be surprised, therefore, that living in such an atmosphere I should soon imbibe very different notions of right and wrong than those with which I left home.

During my first year's service I often received letters from my parents, urging on me the necessity of honest and upright conduct and strict fidelity to my employers. This last, I believe, only deterred me from writing home an account of my master's which had I done, I should most assuredly not have remained another day under their roof.

It was a custom of my employers to board their clerks in their own families, more, as I once heard one of them remark, to keep them steady, than from any matter of economy. It fell to my lot to board with the junior partner of the concern and share a bed with the next oldest clerk. I mention this circumstance to show my first acquaintance and connection with one who was in a great measure the cause of making me the thing I am.

He was one of those volatile and agreeable persons, who readily secure the esteem of all with whom they become acquainted. It is not strange, therefore, that with all the openness of disposition, which is my prevailing characteristic, that we soon became strongly attached to each other.

Joe, for that was the name by which I familiarly called him, had been but a year in the store when I commenced. He knew but little about the business and in every other respect was infinitely my inferior.

It might naturally be supposed that the preference for my services over Joseph's which my employers took no pains to conceal, would have awakened him to jealousy. But it was otherwise. He was as indifferent to their good or ill opinion as to their interest, and the discovery of this fact prevented my pluming myself upon their favor. Joe's winning manners, and artful conduct won upon me, till at length I began to acquire his recklessness—and put off respect for employers and their opinions, as a trait of a rustic. Joe taught me to affect the swell—to laugh at *scrupulous* truth and honesty as musty school-boy virtues. Indeed the faithlessness of my employers to those with whom they dealt, acted as any thing but a corrective upon the evil example of my shop mate. With him I visited Theatres, Bowling Alleys, and places of worse fame—with him upon the Sabbath I sported a tandem—or rode *en cheval*. Suppers at ordinaries and coffee houses, became by their frequency almost a bore—fishing parties—gunning excursions, and all the thousand modes of dissipation were for a couple of years attempted and practised by us.

Do you ask who furnished the means for this lavish expenditure? Need you ask?—our employers' purse suffered for it. I was taught to commence my thefts by what Joe called "speculation" Such for instance, as gettting out of a customer more than the marked price for an article and keeping the overplus; or taking goods from the store and paying *cost* for them—at first promptly, at length dilatorially, and finally not at all, till we became so reckless and incautious that detection followed. Our employers then turned us adrift—and I shipped in the U. S. service as a marine. It was certainly the conduct of the masters that destroyed the sense of honesty in their clerks, but—I have dwelt too long on the unpleasant recollections of my store life. To conclude.

Three days after my discharge from the service, I had nothing left of my three years' earnings—except a *confirmed habit of intemperance!* One of those accursed dens of iniquity in this city, too truly yclep'd Hells, had plundered me of my wages. A habit of beastly inebriety, the seeds of which habit had been sown years before, when I prided myself upon the dexterity with which I could uncork champagne, and the quantity of wine I could carry; reduced me to bitter, bitter degradation. For two years I know not how I lived—my father and mother died during the time—broken hearted—and I knew not even of their illness, till I read the annunciation of their death in the papers.—Six months since upon awakening from a fit of drunkenness one morning, I found myself in *Jail*, to which place I had been committed the night before, charged with stealing a pocket book. I was examined before the Police, sent to the Municipal court, tried there, and sentenced to the confinement here the term of which has nearly expired, and from which I hope to go, a better man.

For the New England Galaxy.

CROSS READINGS.

Picked up adrift on Monday last—a range of four story granite stores—attributed to the removal of the deposites.

About forty acres of excellent woodland—were brought up by one of the city watch—and sent to the Hospital on the plea of insanity.

Mr Fowle's lecture on Phrenology was attended by a large number of horned cattle—and other learned gentlemen.

The legislature during their late session passed an act—to make puddings from—"villanous saltpetre."

The Mayor and Aldermen voted on Monday to enlarge—the great Anaconda and Boa Constrictor—by eating live fire coals and drinking boiling brandy.

The Governor has refused to attach his signature to—an habitual state of intoxication.

A lady promenading Washington street yesterday, was—positively knocked off to the highest bidder—at the rate of about twelve miles an hour.

The locomotive engine on the Worcester Rail Road has been—convicted of larceny in the night time, in the store of —nearly three hundred refugee Poles—"Inflexible to ill,and obstinately just."

Married on Tuesday evening 15th inst—of the best materials, copper fastened and salted—a gig and tandem harness nearly new—whether by accident or design is not known—a painful result is of course anticipated.

A petition was recently presented to the house of Lords to legalize—the habit of reading a borrowed newspaper.

A mad dog we have been informed has bitten—50 tons of bar iron and 20 do of steel—from overloading and carrying higher steam—than the great Whig Jubilee at Castle Garden.

B. B.

For the New England Galaxy.

RURALITIES.

Mr Weld—I pity you. Yes truly, when I contrast your noisy, smoky, dusty, city residence, with our own romantic, airy and healthful semi-country location, I feel that you, together with all others who are doomed to spend this charming season within the walls of a city, are especially deserving the commiseration of your more favored country friends.

'Far from the town's tumultuous noise,
What pleasure crowns the rural vale!
Hail calm delight, unenvied joys;
Ye seats of peace and virtue, hail!

'All nature smiles—enchanting scenes!
Th' enamelled meads, profusely crowned
With odorous flowers and herbage green,
Ambrosial fragrance breathe around.

'With concert sweet, on every spray,
The vocal tenants of the grove,
In many a softly warbled lay,
Mellifluous from their artless love.

'Meandering rills that pour along,
That toil adown the mountain's brow,
Wild murmuring join the general song,
And chide the rough rocks as they flow.'

Or such things will very soon be witnessed. The quotation may be a little premature but no matter. I must not however, be sentimental. No no, though I should be in love with glens and waterfalls; with forest solitudes, and "upland scenes;" with silent dells and rugged cliffs; with flowery fields, and verdant lawns; nay, though I should be in love with something different, and far exceeding any of these, I must not be sentimental—sentiment will not do now-a-days, at all.—This sufficeth for the introductory chapter, now come we to

THE SERENADE.

'Tis love creates their melody, and all
This waste of music is the voice of love.'

In relation to the first clause, we beg leave to observe that so much more is the shame for them; as regards the last, Mr Poet, if you have no objection, we will make a slight improvement. It will answer our purpose better, twisted into the following reading

This waste of music, is the voice of love.

On the evening of one the summer-like days with which we have recently been favored, I started with a friend along the brink of the woody hills that rise in the rear of the town, enjoying the varied beauties of the season and the hour, until the "waning moon gave note" that it was high time all honest folks should be in bed. I then directed my steps homeward, and after sitting a few moments at the open window of my chamber, retired; without closing the window, however, as the delicious south air was really too agreeable to be lost, after the long prevailing easterly winds which we had previously experienced. For some time I lay, attentively listening to the various species of music which cheer the vernal night;—not the cry or rattle of the watchman,nor the song of the bacchanal,—*such* melodies "beautify and cheer" a night in the city—but the sweet music of the turtle, the frog and other aquatic *reptiles;*—the silvery flow of a neighboring cascade; the deep moaning of the waves upon the adjacent beaches; with now and then the solitary tinkling of the bell which gave note that some feminine frolicker had so far forgotten what was due to herself and her guardians, as to be perambulating the lawn at that unreasonable hour.

Lulled to rest by this "concord of sweet sounds," just as I was yielding myself, a willing victim, to the calm embraces of Morpheus, and just as the "rural sound;" began to fall indistinctly on my ear, there came another sound upon the "stilly air," which instantly broke the silken bonds woven about me, and abruptly chased away every pleasing fancy; and what do you think it was?—It was a horrible din of instruments, produced by a party of prowlers, who stationed themselves nearly beneath my window, and commenced a serenade—*Serenade*, forsooth! *Bedlam*-ade would be a better word. Generally speaking, I am not very fond of what goes by the name of mu-*sick*—indeed there is hardly any kind of *sick*-ness of which I more dread the prevalence—it is contagious; and like a disease mentioned in the New Testament, incurable, unless attended to in the earliest stages—and like that, also, hereditary in many cases. It is bad enough in the day time, but to be kept awake by

'Songs and quavers, roaring, humming,
Guitars, and every other sort of strumming,'

is beyond endurance, especially when one sets so high a value on the article of sleep as the writer does.

"My dander riz right up," as Major Jack says. I bounded from the bed, to the easy chair, and began rocking violently backward and forward, probably with the same benevolent disposition to vent my anger in a harmless way, as the above worthy falls to splitting hickory or whistling Yankee Doodle. I am sorry to acknowledge that the first thing I did, in the plenitude of my anger, was mentally to utter a prayer that in the morning I might look from my window, and behold every one of my disturbers in the same state of bodily preservation that Mrs Lot was on the morning after her flight from Sodom—yea, instruments and all. But by degrees I cooled down, as there was a pretty stiff breeze streaming upon me—and when I looked out at the window, I perceived that the music was intended to compliment my neighbors instead of myself.

It is my good fortune, Mr W. (perhaps I should say my *miss*-fortune) to be located very near a village belle, and as I became more awake to the circumstances of the case, I began to understand why this visitation of violins, etc. was inflicted upon those who would rather be asleep. I threw myself upon the bed and laughed long and loud—while the musicians were exercising their fingers and elbows most industriously under the windows. A complete change was wrought in my feelings, and it was with no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I listened to the clang of their instruments for the next three quarters of an hour. When the performers had finished, and were upon the point of moving off, I identified the persons by their voices, and calling each by name, informed them that the young lady for whose especial benefit and behoof they had 'wasted their music,' was out of town, having myself handed her into a coach for Boston the day before—that her parents were away on a visit—that there was not a living being in the house—the cat having gone out to board till the return of the family. They did not attempt another turn that night.

In the morning I was waited upon, and requested not to mention the circumstance. 'What,' said I, 'spoil the joke by laying an embargo on it? No, no.' Not one of the musicians has spoken to me since—and I am confident I shall not again be disturbed by serenading this summer.

Lynn, April 18th, 1834.

For the New England Galaxy.

Mr. Editor—It would appear by recent New York papers, that the Gothamites have at last waked up to the necessity of using check lists upon election days. I very much doubt whether so heavy a vote as was cast during the three days, would have been thrown, had the polls been under the excellent regulations adopted in Massachusetts. It has been no unusual thing in New York for a man to vote in two or three wards; and the informality of the process of making American citizens from imported *raw material*, has been another source of corruption. The late parade and childish play of the two parties, such for instance as the "Ship Constitution" and the bont "Veto," answered no purpose but the creation of a tumult. We do these things better in Boston. A man can vote in but one ward, and that privilege is denied him, if his name is not on the ward list. He has opportunity to examine the lists previous to Election day, but if he delays to the last hour to look after his rights, he is then too late to rectify omissions. Let the New Yorkers adopt such regulations, and the confusion hitherto consequent on an election in the Commercial Emporium will be avoided. ☞

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1834.

H. HASTINGS WELD,—Editor.

Prize Tale, &c.

The Publishers of the GALAXY, wishing to give an interest to their sheet, offer

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

in the following sums, for original articles for the Galaxy. FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *ORIGINAL TALE*, the scene of which must be laid in the United States. TWENTY FIVE for the best *POEM*, and TWENTY FIVE for the best *HUMOROUS ARTICLE*.

The Tale must not exceed five columns of the Galaxy, nor be less than three, in length; the Poem, must not exceed two. The subject, matter, and manner of the Humorous Article will be left with the author. It is hardly necessary to premise that purity of thought and of style are indispensable, and that *low wit* or *gross allusions* will condemn it at once.

Manuscripts will be submitted to the inspection and adjudication of impartial judges, and each Prize for which the articles are written, WILL BE PAID, *if there are more than two competitors; whether the successful article be intrinsically worth it or not.* The manuscripts must be directed the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, before the 15th of July—and the name of the author of each, sealed in a distinct note, must accompany it. The direction of the successful writer, only, will be opened. The manuscripts of the whole, will be at the disposal of the Publishers of the Galaxy.

☞ The Prizes, will be awarded the 1st of August.

Boston, April 12th, 1834.

CHARACTERISTICS.

It does not require a long acquaintance with a man to learn something of him—nay in many cases a judgment may be formed of the character of a person by his gait, or his signature without hearing him speak. There are certain peculiarities which betray one's character in spite of himself. We have derived a good half hour's amusement from a memorial reading something of the characters of the memorialists in the signatures appended to the document. We have seen "Merchant" tacked to the name of one who some few months since was a journeyman printer; and now bases his claim to the title of *merchant* on selling dickies and pantaloon straps. Directly beneath his name, follows his brother's—a minor, but also a *merchant*. "Occupation gone!" follows the signature of one whose employment suffers more than almost any other by depression in business—the writer is something of a wag, but rather out of humor at the present, as the world has handled him more roughly than he deserved. "Bankrupt on account of the deposites," after a man's name, speaks him somewhat like the Yankee who cried "I'm snake-bit, and I don't care who knows it!" "Neal O'Donnel, *Speculator*"—we doubt at first whether there is any

"speculation in our eyes,
Which we do glare with"

At such a signature. *Speculator*—singular that a man should so advertise himself. He must like many others be proud of a poor trade. A brother of our craft describes himself "a printer and a *radical*." Sundry of the Editorial fraternity write themselves "Printers." The President of one of the Insurance companies,signs himself "Bricklayer." All who have retired from active business on a competency gathered by industry, append to their signatures, their old occupations. There are one or two "Justices of the peace" a few "gentlemen"—but no military titles. Alas, for the glory of the Militia, there are none now to honor the system.

Edinburgh Review, January 1834. Boston, republished by Lilly, Wait & Co. April 1834.

Corn Laws. The Review presses the immediate consideration of the changes required in the Corn Laws, alleging as a reason for present action, that "the country is tranquil, and owing to the low price of British corn, caused by the late abundant harvest, the fall consequent on an alteration of the system, would be quite immaterial." Under the present system, a *graduated scale* of duties, diminishing as the price of British Corn increases, and increasing as they diminish causes in some years the importation to be very great, while in others, it is absolutely nothing. The Reviewer recommends a permanent duty of 6s or 7s, and a drawback on corn exported; thus making the demand alone regulate the price. We have not space to go at length into all the arguments adduced in favor of the alteration, but one of the most important is the fact that a *third part* of the population of Great Britain is employed upon foreign materials, or upon articles destined for foreign markets. In the United States and in almost every part of the European Continent, the proportion of the population dependant on foreign demand is so small that it could easily be provided for though their intercourse with foreigners were cut off.—In Britain, as we have seen, the reverse is true. She is therefore, "of all countries that ever existed, the least favorably situated for restrictions on importations;"—particularly where those restrictions forbid the importation of articles which are staples in the countries exporting them;—thus obliging the purchasers of English manufactured articles to find a market for the sale of their own articles of export before exporting English Wares.

The price of British Wheat in 1832, was 58s 8d per quarter. The average price from 1822 to 1832, 61s 8d.—The Reviewer thinks that the alteration proposed could reduce it only to 50s a 55s. The quantity of all descriptions of grain imported in 1831, was 3,541,809 qrs. Of this the United States supplied 488,101 qrs—more than any other single nation.

Penny Magazine. Boston Edition, by Freeman Hunt, Russell, Odiorne & Co, Lilly, Wait & Co and Allen & Ticknor. This work, we believe holds its own in public favor. Part 6—Vol 1, is just published, contains among other embellishments a correct cut of the colossal statue of the Tzar Peter of Russia, and the Laocoon Group at Rome. We consider the Penny Magazine, just what it professes to be, an unpretending magazine of useful knowledge.

The Ladies Magazine for April, is embellished with a lithograph portrait of Miss Harriet Martineau—the celebrated *bas bleu* and political economist. This number contains an article upon Fashion by Matt Carey and a poetical scrap from Mrs Sigourney. Altogether, the matter is rather heavier than in late preceding numbers.

Harper's Family Library, No LXV,, is a Life of Peter the Great, by John Barrow, Esq. Beside number sixty-five this series of valuable works now contains Biographies of Alexander, Charlemagne, Mahommed, Mary, Queen of Scots, Cromwell, Napoleon, Josephine, George IVth, Nelson, and Frederick II. of Prussia for heroes and statesmen. Mrs Jameson's Female Sovereigns, Allan Cunningham's Painters and Sculptors, 5 vols; St John's Celebrated Travellers; Lives of Early Navigators, and Thatcher's Indian Biography, Galt's Byron,and Brewster's Sir Isaac Newton. History, Sacred, Profane, and Natural; Philosophy, Voyages, Travels, and indeed almost every variety of useful and interesting reading are found in the seventy numbers already published. The low price puts them within almost every body's means, and the convenient size of the volumes is no small recommendation.

Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine will soon be issued from the press of the Harpers.

Boundary Gazette, is the name of a new paper which has been established at Calais, Me, by Henry P. Pratt, Esq. It is National Republican in politics, bent in mechanical execution, and appears in every respect deserving of the patronage of the party whose cause it has enlisted.

Boston will in the course of a few years assume the aspect of a modern city. Many streets have been extended and widened,—old buildings which have been removed have been replaced by new ones in neat and good taste, and an eye seems to have been had to elegance, as well as to convenience. Among other buildings contemplated, a spacious and convenient Hotel, is to be built near the head of Hanover street. The new Court House is rapidly going up, and many private buildings are in progress of erection. The Boston and Worcester Rail Road, when completed, will open a new and important avenue to the city from the Western part of Massachusetts—and indeed, already, though rails are laid only to Newton, it gives, when the cars run, a busy appearance to "South End." To be sure, it is rather the life of a holiday, than the appearance of actual business—but people are taking the 'agreeable' now—the 'useful' will come by and by. The Lowell Rail Road will probably not be completed until next spring.

The old land marks of the Revolution, like the generations who reared or improved them are fast passing away—and the city will at this rate soon lose nearly all attractions for the antiquary.

The building to be erected at the corner of State street and Flagg Alley has been commenced by raising six as handsome blocks of granite as ever were hewn. It is really worth a visit to State street to see them.

Spring. Our country friends grow poetical under the mild influence of the season. The editor of the Northampton Courier thus dilateth:—

"*Spring* has come upon us, with its warm sun and bland atmosphere, almost prematurely. It's absolutely delightful weather. The birds sing at the dawn of day with all the melodious notes and gaiety of mid-summer. The trees are rapidly unfolding their leaves,—the earth is covered with its green carpet,—and in a few days, a beautiful forest of blossoms will be spread abroad for the delighted eye of us country people to gaze upon.—We pity our city friends who have no perspective but brick walls, and hear no sounds but the rumble and din of carts and such sort of heavy artillery."

Verily the cits cannot too highly appreciate the good feelings of the Northampton man in their behalf. How thoughtful and kind in him who has a falling stone wall, or a a decaying wooden gateway in the foreground; and in perspective, the honest sheep and lambs. and cows and calves,

"and the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, guileless animal;
* * The careful hen
Calling her chirping family around;
* * In the pond,
The finely checkered duck;—

How considerate, we say, in one whose situation possesses such food for romance—such marks of the sublime, to pity us cits. 'Pon honor, Mr Atwill, we are much obliged.

Celebrations. Forty thousand persons are said to have been present at the Whig Celebration, Castle Garden, New York, on the 15th. *No Spirituous Liquors* were furnished, but wine, cider, beer, &c in abundance. The Austrian Frigate,which brought over the refugee Poles hoisted the American Flag, and fired a salute in honor of the occasion. Mr Webster declined an invitation to the Garden, but the multitude sought out his lodgings, and he addressed them from the window.

In this city on Tuesday, a salute of 100 guns was fired on the common, and a large meeting held in State street, variously estimated, from four to ten thousand, in number, passed sundry resolutions approving the course of the Whigs in the late New York Election.

In Salem, on Saturday night last, the Jackson men fired a salute, and on the Wednesday following the National, took their turn.

The Poles. These gallant emigrants are exciting much commisseration in the city of New York, where they were landed—individuals have contributed to their relief, and we notice that some of the Theatres have appropriated a night to their benefit. A little of the enthusiasm displayed for their cause in this city three years ago, would not be ill-timed now,—and a modicum of the expense then lavished upon the Standards, would be acceptable now to the destitute unfortunates.

Public Writers. "We are unable to comprehend, says the Edinburgh Review, how any author who publishes can be a *private writer*." There is an expression even more tautological than 'public writers' prevalent on this side of the Atlantic, we mean—*public newspapers*. It is however, falsehood rather than tautology, applied to some newspapers.

Worcester Railroad. About one hundred and fifty persons who went out to Newton on Thursday last, were obliged to find their own conveyance back. A large proprotion were compelled to foot it. The Engine was a new one, and accident prevented its operating efficiently. Successful trial had been made of its powers at a previous hour on the same day. We learn from the Transcript that about fifty of the passengers took their ride over again yesterday morning, free of cost.

We learn verbally, that a car, for which the tickets were purchased, went on Wednesday entirely empty—the persons who had engaged it not being on the spot. Be punctual gents—steam waits for no man—though it occasionally makes a man wait.

A writer in the Courier suggests to prevent accidents on the occasion of firing salutes in expression of our joy, that Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights, or Roxbury Fort be substituted for the Boston Common. Perhaps it would be better to have them fired at Cape Cod, or somewhere in the eastern country, if not to dispense with the firing in toto.

Sandwich Islands. Since the publication of our last, we have taken some pains to obtain correct information upon the actual state of these Islands. We had at first intended an article for publication this week, but defer it,in order to deal more thoroughly and impartially with the subject.

Trees. We are pleased to see that the city authorities have transplanted a number of fine young trees to the common. They will add much to the beauty of the spot, and will make it what it should be a delightful and shady retreat from the dust of the streets. As a parade ground, it will be less convenient, to be sure—but military parades will soon be come obsolete.

Names. We have often wondered why people with curiously uncouth names did not make application to the Legislature for a change;—but we have wondered more at the singular fancy of some parents, who not content with awkward surnames, bestow upon their children batismal names, ridiculous in themselves, or so from association. Take "*Preserved Fish*," the actual name of an individual in New York, as an instance.—One would imagine that *fish* had savor and odd association enough alone, to keep it in remembrance without *preserving* it by such an unfortunate familiar.

"And crook the *pregnant* hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning."

Divers of the corps editorial have upon seeing the above lately quoted detected a very remarkable blunder. "It should," say they, "read *pliant* hinges." If it should, the blunder is of no modern date—for Will Shakspeare made it himself.

Seventeen cents to a Shilling. A country gentleman purchasing an article the price of which was five shillings, was tendered in exchange for a dollar, sixteen and a half cents. "How is this?" said he, "I teach a school in the country,and instruct my pupils that a shilling is seventeen cents." "Right, right, sir," replied the shop-boy readily—"I *have* made a mistake—5 times 17 are 85,—your change is 15 cents sir."

S. Haynes Jenks has perpetrated a pun—and one too which has no bearing upon politics. It is a long time since we have seen any thing like good humor about him before,—politics have made him mad, and as testy as an anchorite.

"Sich a good un." Why is a tailor, when patching a garment, like an enemy? Give it up?—Because he is a "sewer of tares."

Patent Medicine. 'How can you,' said Corporal Nym to a patent doctor, 'How can you persuade people to take your infernal nostrums?' I don't wish them to *take*, if they will only *buy*, my end is gained. 'But they buy to *take*, and that done, their ends are gained,' answered the Corporal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'B.' is on file. Too late for this week's paper.—'Parnassus' has discounted liberally during the last week, and our stove has received much in deposite.

We should like an interview with the author of the 'Tale of a Genius,' received through the Post Office.—We are fearful it contains personal allusions.

We saw enumerated in an auctioneer's catalogue of a stock sold last week, among other articles, '150 pounds of pins with *poetry*.' We recommend to some of our poetical correspondents either to send their effusions to the auctioneers or pay the postage on them. Eighteen and three quarter cents is more than we can afford for a dozen unmeaning lines of 'words, words, words.'

'T. C.' is received. We marked him for a very courteous writer, and considerate withal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

From France. By the packet ship Normandy, Capt Pell, from Havre, we have our file of Paris papers to the 15th March. The ship Zephyr, Pope, from Portsmouth, brings advices from London of the 19th March four days later than previous advices. The intelligence by these vessels is not of an important character to the American reader. Nothing later from Portugal, except a report that the Miguelites had made another attack on Don Pedro's troops, in which they were repulsed. The accounts from Madrid are to the 9th ult. at which period that capital was considerably agitated. —*N. Y. Com.*

London, March 19. We learn by the French papers of Monday, 17th, that the new system of customs continues to occupy much attention in Germany.—They seem to think at least the opposition portion of the Press, that Louis Phillip was no stranger to the doctrines therein broached. The artillery corps at Algiers had been ordered home in consequence of it having expressed republican sentiments.

In the course of the debate on Mr Sheil's motion Lord Palmerston congratulated the House on the present condition of our alliance with France. 'The relations,' said his Lordship, 'between France and England are becoming more extensive, more firm, and more friendly every day; and it is with great satisfaction and pride, that I state that to be the fact.'

From Spain. The brig Rome, Capt. Davis, arrived last night from Bordeaux, from which place she sailed on the 16th ult., furnishing Spanish papers to the 6th March, no later than former advices. Madrid was tranquil, and political excitement quieted.—The Northern provinces, on the contrary, were in a great state of commotion, and the Carlist party strong. There had been various skirmishes, and 6 or 10 killed and many arrested.

The Queen had left Madrid for Aranguez, and the former accounts of the success of her troops in capturing, at Onati, 120 prisoners, 500 guns, besides a squadron of mules and munitions of war, is confirmed.

Tolosa and Villafranca are occupied by the troop of El Pastor A courier from Paris had been assassinated by the insurgents, near Bedous, and Col. Iberenzo had captured a large body of them at Arpetz.—*N. Y. Com.*

From Madeira. By an arrival at Charleston from Madeira, left about March 11th, we learn that all was quiet at that time, but the inhabitan's were in daily expectation of Don Pedro's fleet from Lisbon.—*Ibid.*

From Liberia We have the Liberia Herald of the 25th Feb. last. A party of twenty men, under guidance of Dr Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society had left Liberia for the purpose of forming a new settlement at Cape Palmas. Two extensive buildings were erecting for the reception of new emigrants, and it was proposed to erect a light at Cape Mensurado, for the benefit of their rising commerce.—*N. Y J. Com.*

DOMESTIC.

City Affairs. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday:

Monday next was appointed for the choice of a Commissioner for the Sale of Public Lands.

Ordered. That a warrant be issued for a General Meeting of the Inhabitants at Faneuil Hall on the first Monday of May next, 9 o'clock, A. M. to give in their ballots for or against an act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, making an alteration in the mode of electing the members of the School Committee.

Petition of the committee of the Old South Church to have the street around the same macadamized; referred.

An order passed, directing that Milk-street be paved, between Pearl and Atkinson-streets, and that two rows of flagging stones be laid in Causeway-street from Haverhill-street to Prince-street, and the gutter in Causeway-street paved.

The Committee on the petition of Robert G. Shaw and others, to have Leverett place changed to Lynde place reported in favor of the same, accepted.

Samuel Beals declines a re-election to the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Communication from the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, stating that sundry inmates, belonging to this city, have been discharged, and requesting that they be removed from said institution, agreeably to the act which passed the last session of the Legislature; referred.

An order passed, in concurence with the Common Council, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $25,000.

The Mayor and Alderman Wetmore were added to the committee of the Common Council, consisting of Messrs. Rice, Peabody, and Marrett, who were instructed to cause a survey to be made by competent persons, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a steady and copious supply of pure and soft water can be obtained, and also what will be the best mode of introducing such supply into the city, and that said committee report to the City Council the result of the survey as soon as completed, and that an appropriation of $2000 be made therefor.

In Common Council, Thursday evening. Thomas Jackson, Henry Bass and Samuel Norwood were elected Assessors for the current year. The following gentlemen were chosen Assistant Assessors: Ward No. 1. Christopher Gore, Stephen Rhoades. 2. Edward Milton, Moses Miller. 5. James Ridgeway, Gen. Sampson. 6. Mark Healey, Billings Briggs. 7. Samuel Dorr, Thaddeus Nichols. 8. Thomas D. Bradlee, Josiah Marshall. 9. Thomas Minns, Silas Bailey. 10. Wm. H. Prentice, Charles Kupfer. 11. Josiah Vose, Joel Fay. 12. Jacob Flinn, Luther Fenno. No choice for the third and fourth wards was made.

Francis Jackson was elected Superintendent of the Public Lands on the part of the Council.

Fire. About six o'clock on Monday afternoon, a fire broke out in a two-story dwelling-house in Sea-st Boston, one of a block of six large wooden houses tenanted, as we understood, by workmen employed in the chain factory. The wind was high, and in a few moments the roofs of the entire block were in flames and all were burnt to the ground. An unfinished building in the rear, and several sheds attached to the block, were also consumed. The fire is supposed to have taken from a defect in one of the chimnies. The houses were occupied by more than a dozen families.

As Engine No 18 was proceeding down Purchase street, towards the fire, a passenger left the sidewalk and took hold of the rope, a few feet from the tongue of the engine. In a moment after, his foot slipped and he fell to the ground, losing, at the same time, his hold of the rope. One of his legs, and one of his arms and breast bone were broken, his head severely lacerated. His name is John McLaughlin, a hoistman in the employ of Mr William R. Kelley. No 18 is one of the heaviest engines in the city, and was moving very rapidly when the accident occurred.

Fire. The alarm of fire on Tuesday, at half past one o'clock, was from the boarding house of Mrs Hattory Chenelette, No 11 Atkinson street, owned by Mr John G. Torrey. It originated by sparks from a chimney which had previously been on fire, lodging in the gutter, and setting fire to the roof It was extinguished without much damage.—*Transcript.*

Assault on a Child. Frederick H. Wire assaulted a little girl named Lucinda Shackford—about ten years of age, as she was walking in the Mall Thursday morning, on her way to school, by seizing her in his arms, and carrying her forcibly towards the burying ground. Her cries and shrieks brought persons to her assistance, and Wire was carried before the Police Court, where he plead Guilty, and was held to answer for trial at the May term of the Municipal Court.—*Transcript.*

FIRE AT BANGOR. A letter from our correspondent, Courier office, Bangor, April 14, evening, says:

About half past 8 o'clock a fire was discovered in the stable of Mr Arnold, near the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House.—It spread thence to the house of Mr Arnold, which, with the contents and stable, (and as I understand 12 horses, and a part of his carriages) were consumed. Thence it spread to the outbuildings attached to the Exchange, destroying those and setting the house itself on fire; but after several hours of exertion on the part of the Firemen and assembled people, the main building was saved with the loss of all the windows and wood work on the upper side of the building. Much of the furniture and clothing was removed, but much injured by water and fire. On the north and east of the stable, to York street, the fire destroyed all the buildings. After Arnold's house, the stores of Benj. Wade, and of Norton & Whitney—Sanger's saddle and harness shop—On *York street*, several mechanics' shops—a wheelwright's—a blacksmith's—and others not recollected—together with a large dwelling house above the shops—in fact, sweeping all the square from the Exchange to York street. I believe there was more or less insurance on each building. Fortunately the wind was not high, though the flames spread rapidly among the wooden buildings. The river was nearly up, but on the fall. The vessels at the piers were not injured, the fire being above them all.—*Daily Advertiser*.

NAVAL. The United States ship Ontario, Salter, sailed from Rio de Janeiro Feb. 14, for River La Plata—officers and crew all well. The Boxer sailed from the same place a few days previously. The Peacock was left at Rio Feb 14—officers and crew all well.

The Commodore's flag was hoisted on board the Delaware, at Mahon, 12th Feb. The Constellation had just sailed for Toulon on 15th. Capt Read and lady proceeded to Paris.

Josiah Buckland, the boy who was shot by Moses Elliot, lingered until the 9th inst. and died. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that he came to his death by a pistol shot by Moses Elliot—but whether by accident or design, they are unable to say. Moses has been arrested.—*Springfield Republican*.

STORM. On Thursday last a very heavy storm of rain and hail passed through this county. From Alexander, through the north part of Bethany into Stafford, its rage was almost unparalleled. Buildings were unroofed, and removed from their foundations—the woodlands were greatly damaged. The damage sustained by the breaking of glass was very great. In Alexander, some eight or ten dwellings were unroofed or blown down, and several in Daries. The tornado was there about forty or fifty rods in breath, literally levelling the forest, apple trees, &c. and sweeping almost every thing in its way. Several hailstones measured 4 inches in circumference, and weighed an ounce each.—*Batavia, N. Y. Advertiser*.

The Mayor of New York has made a communication to the Board of Aldermen relative to the circumstances attending the late election, in which he recommends that provision be made for the relief of the watchmen, who were injured in the several affrays; that application be made to the Legislature for an alteration in the laws relative to the appointment of special peace officers, and the employment of the military force, with a view to more prompt and vigorous action; and in the laws establishing the title to the right of suffrage. The thanks of the Board were presented to the militia under the command of Gen Morton; the suggestion of the Mayor relative to the watchmen was adopted, and the Law Committee was authorized to take proper measures to obtain the passage of a law for the registration of the names of voters.

A history of the late disturbances on our western frontier has been published at Jacksonville, Illinois. The author was engaged in the whole campaign, and it is said the accounts are authentic, though written in a plain style, by a backwoodsman, who also gives an honest narrative of the causes that led to the rupture.

The cities of Montreal and Quebec are much infested with rabid dogs. Numbers of persons have been attacked.

NOBLE ACT. On the passage of the steamboat Fairy-Queen, from Terre-Haute to Louisville, the son of our fellow-citizen, W. C. Linton, accidently fell overboard while the vessel was under full headway.—At the moment of the accident Gurdon Hubbard, Esq of Danville, Illinois, at the imminent peril of his own life, sprang fearlessly into the water, swam to the little boy, who had sunk and risen several times, and nobly rescued him from almost certain death. The boat having no yawl, the gallant man had to support his little charge till assistance was rendered by those on board. Such a deed deserves a monument, and though none of brass or marble will perpetuate or honor the deed, grateful hearts will long cherish for him the unabated feeling of a father's and a mother's love—as the preserver of their child—their deliverer from sorrow and tears! Heaven will surely reward such generous, such noble deeds, with a double portion of its favor!

CONGRESS.

Thursday, April 10. In Senate—The report of the Select Committee on the Rhode Island election, was taken up, laid upon the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

In the House, the Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1831, in favor of the passage of a law by Congress for the more perfect organization of the Militia of the several States, was referred to the Committee on the Militia. Mr W. R. Davis submitted resolutions, which were postponed, that the powers of the Executive Department of the Federal Government have been enlarged beyond the authority of the Constitution. That the powers of the Executive Department of the Federal Government are increasing and ought to be diminished. That the patronage of the President of the U. S. has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. On motion of R. M. Johnson, it was resolved, that the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt within this District, and particularly as respects small sums, *under fifty dollars, and as it respects all females.*

Mr Chilton submitted a resolution, which lies on the table one day, providing that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to submit to the House a plan for a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, and which may be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved right of the States, and comprising all the advantages, without being subject to the objections to which the present Bank of the United States is liable in his judgment.

Mr Boone submitted a resolution, which was postponed, providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 31st of May next. The commutation bill, was postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and the remainder of the session occupied in its discussion.

Friday, April. 11, In Senate,—The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the persons employed by the Secretary to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposites of the public funds. This communication states that no person has been employed for that purpose except one clerk appointed under the act of Congress of 20th April, 1818.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures made in the year 1833, at the National Armories.

The Senate, without transacting any other important business, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, no business of interest was transacted.

Saturday, April 12. The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House—Mr Corwin concluded his speech on Mardis's resolution. An amendment was offered—the substance of which was to strike out all after the word *resolved*—and insert—That the reasons of the Secretary for removing the deposites from the Bank of the United States are insufficient and unsatisfactory. Mr Clay of Alabama thereupon moved the previous question. As the hour had elapsed no vote was taken. The matter was postponed till Monday. The bill to provide for settling and paying claims growing out of the last war with Great Britain, was taken up and discussed till about 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Monday, April 14. In Senate—Mr Silsbee presented the proceedings and resolutions of a public meeting, held in the town of Salem, Mass. approving of the conduct of the Executive in relation to the bank of the U. States; which, having been read, after a debate, were referred, and ordered to be printed. The bill authorizing the relinquishment of the 16th sections of public lands, granted for the use of Schools and the location of other lands in lieu thereof, was, after a debate, laid on the table, on motion of Mr Clay by a vote of 20 to 16.

In the House—this being Petition Day, was devoted exclusively to the reception and disposal of petitions. Mr Osgood presented the proceedings and resolutions of the Anti-Bank meeting in Salem.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, James Paul, of the firm of Kinsell & Paul, to Eliza R. Stone—Chandler R. Ransom to Susan Smith—Shepherd Robbins to Deborah Loring—Seth Goldsmith to Jane Maria Houghton—Nathaniel Jenkins to Belinda Towle.

In Charlestown, Harvey Grout, of Cambridge, to Sarah Page.

In Salem, Wm Caban to Lydia Peabody—Caleb Smith to Sarah Jane Brown—Hanson B. Lewis, of Reading, to Sarah M. Morang.

In Danvers John Dale to Elizabeth Dempsey.

In Dedham, Eben'r Hewins Jr to Grace Fales.

In Nantucket, James Townsend to Sarah Hall—Charles Wyer to Cynthia Wright.

In New York Wm Prentiss, of Marblehead, to Mary Nestor.

In Fort Towson, West Choctaw Nation, Lt. Henry Bainbridge, of the U. S. Army to Mary Stanford.

DEATHS.

In this city, Helen M. wife of Wm G. Hunter Esq and daughter of the late Samuel G. Jarvis Esq—Olive Guild, widow of the late Charles Guild, 65—Rebecca wife of the late Christopher Gore, Esq 75.

In Roxbury Abraham Randall, 78, a patriot of the revolution.

In Lynn, on Sunday morning last, of consumption, Jacob Ingalls, aged 48. Mr Ingalls was a most estimable citizen. He had maintained various municipal offices of the town and was many times elected a member of the House of Representatives.

In Lowell, 14th inst. Anna M. wife of Philip Ammidon, Jr aged 26.

In Marblehead, Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Ballard, 45

In Canton, Emeline, daughter of Aaron Everett, of Boston, 19.

In Dedham, Jonathan Fuller, 74—Phineas E. Dean 72—Cynthia, wife of Frederic Richards, 66.

In New London, (Ct) Ann Saltonstall, wife of Geo. Jones, late of Boston, 35.

In Braintree, Joshua Sampson, a soldier of the revolution, 85.

In Keene, (N. H.) Timothy Carleton, a revolutionary soldier, 81; he received a ball in his neck at Bunker Hill.

In Portsmouth, David Colby, aged about 50. He was imprisoned in 1828, for murder committed in a state of derangement, and has never since been sufficiently sane to admit of a trial.

In Chilmark, Susan Mayhew, 24.

In Maracaibo, on the 5th March, Capt. Colly, master of sch. Tribune.

In New Sharon, Me., Cornelius Lombard, 84 formerly of Truro.

In Canton, Isaiah Lombard, second officer of ship Merchant, 22.

In Liberia on 8th Feb. last, Phebe W. wife of Rev Mr Wirght, Missionary at L. and daughter of Rev E. Wiley, formerly of Lynn.

Circular, to Parents, Teachers,

SCHOOL COMMITTEES, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of Youth.

It is only one year since Parley's Magazine was commenced. During that period, the number of subscribers has increased to 20,000, and the work has received, every where, the most unqualified approbation. It has found its way to thousands of families, and while it has entertained the social circle, its unobtrusive lessons have, we hope, often had a salutary influence on the juvenile mind and heart. It has also found its way to the school room; and many classes of young pupils have been cheered twice a month by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them to lay aside, for a few days, the class book, which they have read over and over, perhaps twenty times, and read the pages of Parley's Magazine. The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing.

Encouraged by such unexampled success, the publishers resolve to render it still more worthy of so liberal a patronage; and not to remit their exertions till they see it introduced into families and schools, through the whole length and breadth of the United States. In this view, they have secured the aid of the late editor of the Juvenile Rambler, who has the advantage of many years experience not only as a writer for the young, but as a teacher.

Among the topics which we propose to present in this volume, are the following:

I. *Natural History*—Beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.
II. *Biography*—Especially of the young.
III. *Geography*—Accounts of places, manners, customs &c.
IV. *Travels and Voyages*, in various parts of the world.
V. Descriptions of the *Curiosities* of Nature and Art—in the United States, and in other countries.
VI. *Lessons* on Objects around Children—in the nursery, parlor, garden, &c. Trades and Employments.
VII. Particular *Duties* of the Young—to parents, teachers, brothers, sisters, &c.
VIII. *Bibles Lessons* and *Stories*.
IX. *Narratives*—such as are well authenticated—original tales.
X. *Parables, Fables*, and *Proverbs*, where the moral is obvious and excellent.
XI. *Poetry*—adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.
XII. *Intelligence*, embracing accounts of Juvenile books, Societies and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of these subjects will be illustrated by numerous and beautiful engravings, prepared by the best artists, and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

We beg the friends of education—especially parents and teachers—to view the matter in this light. Let children look upon pictures, not as pictures *merely*, but as lessons to be *studied*. What can be more rich in valuable instruction than a good engraving?

May we not ask the co-operation of all who receive this Circular, in the great work of forming the youthful mind and character? Will you not lend us your aid and influence, in endeavoring to introduce to American schools, and parlors, and firesides, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine?

The yearly subscription being but *one dollar*, our friends will perceive the impracticability of keeping open so many thousand accounts. It is therefore indispensable that we should require payment always in advance.

If any of the subscribers should not receive all their numbers, they can request the Post Master to notify us of such as are missing, and they shall be sent again free of charge.

The price of this Magazine is $1 a year—six copies for $5—twenty copies for $15—or twenty five quarterly parts for $5. Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

LILLY. WAIT & CO.
ap 19 Publishers, Boston.

New Carpetings

JOHN DOGGETT & CO, have just recovied per Chatham, Lowell and Trenton, a splendid assortment of Saxony, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, &c. &c.

Also, per Louvre, a large assortment of Paris Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, up to 100 by 48 inches, all of which are offered on favorable terms, at No, 16 Cornhill.
ap 12 is6w

Embroidered Shawls.

GEO. W. FROTHINGHAM has just received a few cartons of 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Paris Embroidered *SHAWLS*, of beautiful patterns. Ladies in want of Dress Shawls, will find a fine assortment of the various kinds now in fashion, at No 245 Washington street.
april 12 4tis

Dancing.

MR PARKS respectfully gives notice to his patrons and the public in general, that his spring term for the instruction of young ladies, masters and misses in Dancing, will commence on SATURDAY, 12th inst at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Pantheon Hall. The regular days for instruction will be on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. 3tis ap 5

Sheet Zinc and Zinc Nails.

THE subscribers offer for sale Sheet Zinc, the quality of which will be warranted as good as any that can be purchased in this market. It possesses many advantages over most other substances for covering roofs, capping windows, &c being far more durable than wood, decidedly cheaper than any other metal, and of much less weight per given surface than slates, and requires only to be better known to be brought into general use.

The Zinc Nails of the style of those we now offer, may be fairly considered a new article, and will, it is thought by good judges, entirely supersede the use of iron for nailing clapboards and shingles where the latter continue to be used—the first cost of which is not more than iron, and are considered far more durable: for buildings which are intended to be painted white, they are much superior to iron, as the oxide or rust from iron soon mars the beauty of white paint—an objection which does not apply to Zinc Nails.

Wholesale dealers supplied on favorable terms.
HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.
feb 8 3mis Copper Dealers and Founders.

A New Assortment.

S. OLIVER would inform his customers that he has just received an extensive assortment of Paper Hangings, at reduced prices. Also, Cloths and Cassimeres, of various descriptions, *uncommonly cheap*. Likewise, one case elegant London high colored Prints, which will be sold below the cost of importation, by way of "experiment on the manufacturers." Together with a variety of other New Goods, at prices adapted to a metalic currency.

Lynn, April 11th, 1834.

☞ *Mark the date.*

N. B.—Also, just received, 500 gross Shoe Slides, at reduced prices.

Elegant Gro de Nap. and Gro de Berlin Silk, blk and col'd at from 50 to 75 cts. per yard.

Handel and Haydn Society.
ORATORIO.

THE *HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY* will give a Sacred Oratorio on *SABBATH EVENING* next, 20th inst, with full Orchestra Accompaniments, at their Hall, Boylston street; to commence at 7 o'clock.

PART I.

1. Chorus, from a Mass by Righini: Behold, and see the goodness of the Lord.
2. Duett: There is an hour of peaceful rest, C. Zeuner.
3 Recitative and Chorus: Lo he cometh, Haydn.
4. Recitative and Aria, from the Oration of "The Feast of Tabernacle," (MSS.) Poetry by Rev Prof Henry Ware Jr, of Cambridge. Music by C. Zeuner.
5. Recitative and Chorus: Arise O Judah. Haydn.

PART II.

1. Trio; The Bird let loose in Eastern skies, Beethoven
2. Chorus; Now elevate the sign of Judah, Haydn.
3. Son; O thou who dry'st the mourner's tear. Moran.
4 Chorus; O happy Solyma. Mozart.

☞ Tickets, 50 cents each, at the Bookstores of Marsh, Capen & Lyon; and Reed & Ellis, No 5 Faneuil hall; and at the door on the evening of performance. ap 19

Notice.

ISAAC TOWLE, CARPENTER, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has erected a commodious Shop, No 6, Oliver street, in rear of Pratt & Dodge's Livery Stable, Milk street, (opposite the bottom of Kilby street,) where he intends to carry on the business in all its various branches.

All orders left at the above place of business, will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

N. B. To be Let, a part of the lower floor, suitable for a Painter, or other mechanic. tf april 19

Garden Seeds, English Cheese, &c

G. MURDOCK & CO, 23 Dock Square, have received, by the Julian from London, their usual supply of new *GARDEN SEEDS*—among which are, 30 bushels Peas, assorted; Early and Late Cauliflower, Cabbages, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Radish, Mangel Wurtzel, Rutabaga, &c. &c.

Likewise—Cheshire and North Wiltshire loaf Cheeses; Brown Stout and Porter, in quart and pint bottles.
april 19 5t

SCHOOL STREET
Neck Stock and Suspender
MANUFACTORY.

T. H. FOSTER, Successor to J. G. SAUTE, having recommenced his business of manufacturing Stocks and Suspenders, at Chambers, No 38, School street, solicits the patronage of his former customers, friends and the public generally. tf april 19

Edinburgh Review, No 118,

JUST Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO.
CONTENTS.

Art. I.—1. An Enquiry into the expediency of the existing restrictions on the importation of Foreign Corn. By John Barton, Esq. 2. Report from the select committee on Agriculture, with minutes of evidence.

II.—A Rhymed Plea for Tolerance, in two dialogues with a prefatory dialogue.

III.—Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the time of the Norman Conquest. With a Preliminary Volume on the first race of ancestry whence the House of Russell had its origin. By J. H. Wiffen.

IV.—1. Du Systeme Penitentiaire aux Etats Unis, et de son application en France; suivi d'une Appendice sur les Colonies Penales, et de Notes statisques. Par MM. G. de Beaumont et A. de Tocqueville. 2. Thoughts on Secondary Punishments, in a Letter to Earl Grey. By Richard Whately, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin. 3. Reports from the select committee on Secondary Punishments, together with the minutes of evidence, and an Appendix of Papers.

V.—Travels and Researches in Caffraria; describing the character, customs, and moral condition, of the tribes inhabiting that portion of southern Africa; with historical and topographical remarks, illustrative of the state and prospects of the British settlement on its borders, the Introduction of Christanity, and the progress of Civilisation. By Stephen Kay.

VI.—Considerations on the Law of Libel as relating to publications on the subject of Religion. By John Search.

VII.—Memoirs of the Court of Charles I. By Lucy Aikin.

VIII.—Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Whewell, M. A.

IX.—1. A Protest against 'The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament.' By an Opposition Member. 2. A Refutation of the Calumnies against the Lord Chancellor in the last number of the Quarterly Review:' in an article on 'The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament.'

X.—1. Report delivered to the Committee in aid of Corporate Reform, November 8th, 1833; containing a statement of some of the evils and abuses existing in the Corporation, and in the Municipal Trading Companies of the city of London. 2. Digested Report of the Evidence taken before the Corporation Commissioners at Cambridge.

XI.—The Church of England *versus* the Holy Scriptures An address, with some additions, delivered by J. F Winks,

XII.—A History of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, containing his speeches in Parliament, a considerable portion of his correspondence when Secretary of State upon French, Spanish, and American Affairs, never before published; and an account of the principal events and persons of his time, connected with his life, sentiments, and administration. By the Rev Francis Thackeray, A M.

List of Publications. Index. ap 19

Parley's Every Day Book.

THE EVERY DAY BOOK FOR YOUTH, by PETER PARLEY, illustrated by numerous engravings; consisting of legends and lays, and extracts from the best writers of our language, fables and proverbs, aphorisms and allegories; a table of memorable days, by turning to which can be seen if any great event has happened upon it; an astronomical almanac for 1834; also, a lesson for every Sabbath in the year, and a plan for reading the Bible through in a year, by reading certain passages each day. Intended as an agreeable companion, *to be consulted every day in the year*, not for mere children, but for those who have advanced to the age of 12 to 14 years, or arrived at that degree of maturity which will enable them to understand the language and estimate the value of such counsel and such entertainment, as has been selected for it.

Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, School Book Publishers. april 19

The Child's Botany;

INTENDED to simplify the first principles of *Botany*, for the use of children, from the belief that their minds are capable of understanding and being interested in many of those subjects which have generally been treated of in a manner solely adapted to minds of a maturer age.

LINCOLN'S BOTANY. Familiar Lectures on Botany, including practical and elementary botany, with generic and specific descriptions of the most common native and foreign plants and a vocabulry of botanical terms, for the use of higher schools and academies. By Mrs A. H. Lincoln Phelps.

NEWMAN'S RHETORIC, fourth edition.—A Practical System of Rhetoric, or the Principles and Rules of Style, inferred from Examples of Writing. By Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric in Bowdion College.—Fourth edition, enlarged and improved. Just published.

For sale by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publisher. ap 19

Domestic Goods.

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues to transact business as a Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, at Chambers No, 63 Kilby street, where he keeps constantly on hand sample bales and cases of Goods from most of the principal Manufacturing Establishments in New-England, consisting of bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Printing Cloths; Tickings; Ginghams; Stripes; Checks; Drillings; Wicking; Cotton Yarn; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Satinet; Flannels, &c. which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Orders for exportation or home consumption will be executed with fidelity and despatch. JOSEPH VILA.
5w ap 5

Copartnership Notice.

WILLIAM GRANT, No 44 Hanover street, having associated with him NATHANIEL KIMBALL, as Copartner in business, would inform his friends and the public, that the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WILLIAM GRANT & CO.

W. G. & Co. will keep constantly for sale, at reasonable prices, a good assortment of Watches, Timepieces, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Spoons, Combs, Ornamental Hairwork, Perfumery, and a variety of Fancy Goods, &c. Watches, Jewelry and combs faithfully repaired.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver, or taken in exchange.
ap 5 3t

KIMBALL'S
STOCK AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

READY MADE LINEN, HOSIERY AND GLOVE STORE, No 12, Washington street, (a few doors above Dock Square,) BOSTON.

Bombazine, Silk, Kid, Hair and Velvet Stocks, covered on bristles, hair cloth, and with the hinge.
Black, white, and mixt Silk, Cotton, Linen, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, and Vigonia Hose.
Doe, Beaver, Silk, Kid, Buck, Linen and Hoskin Gloves.
Cravat Stiffeners.
Linen Collars and Shirt Bosoms.
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Morocco, Calf, Deerskin and India Rubber Suspenders.
Wash Leather, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, Flannel and Linen under Shirts and Drawers.
Russia Riding Belts. Pantaloon Straps.
White Dress Stocks, for Balls, weddings, &c. &c.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Linen and Cotton Shirts. Deer Skin Under Shirts and Drawers. Fashionable articles made to order. april 5

House, Ship, Sign & Ornamental PAINTING.

EBENEZER SCOTT, would infrom his friends and the public, that all orders for any of the above branches, left at his Shop, No 135 Ann street or in Box No 135 Area of Mechanics' Reading Room, will meet with prompt attention. 3m ap 5

At Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russia do; Sicily and various kinks of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices
CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec21

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston.) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. jan 25

Paper Hangings.

28 CASES and bales of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS, just received per Louvre, from Havre, comprising a good variety of new and elegant patterns,

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

For sale by LEWIS JOSSELYN, No 6 Union street.
mar 22 3m

Leeching and Cupping.

MR and MRS THAYER inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to apply LEECHES at any part of the city, or at their establishment, No 38, Milk street.

Mr T. having received numerous calls for CUPPING, is now prepared to answer all orders, and hopes by personal attention to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. A liberal discount will be made to those who are unable to pay the established price. tf jan 25

South-End Neck Stock and
SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

SAMUEL G. B. EATON, would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken store No 429, Washington street, (two doors north of Boylston market) where he will keep for sale a good assortment of Neck Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery and ready made Linen, together with every article usually kept in such an establishment.

Also, a general assortment of Umbrellas.

N. B. Neck Stocks or Suspenders made to order or repaired at the shortest notice. 10p mar 1

Elegant Embroider'd Shawls.

ONE carton Black Shawls, very superbly embroidered with colors, and of extra size. Just opened and for sale by S. WALES & CO, 205 Washington street. mar 22

Window Frames Sashes and
BLINDS.

SECOND hand, in good condition, for sale by J. DAVENPORT, 60 Milk street. feb 8

Chaliettes.

A NEW and superb article for LADIES' SPRING and EVENING DRESSES, just received per the French packet, and is now for sale by S. WALES & CO, 205 Washington st. mar 22

Tar.

WILMINGTON TAR constantly for sale in any quantity to accommodate purchasers, by T. J. LOBDELL, No 16, wharf. mar 22

Noyau, Anizette, &c.

12 HHDS super pink and white Noyau,
4 do do Anizette,
6 do Cherry Rum,
A variety of Distilled Cordials,
Champaigne, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Robertson's superior bottled Pale Ale,
100 doz fine bottled Cider,
Lemon Syrup, by the dozen or gallon,
Stoughton's Elixir, do do

And a general assortment of Liquors, for sale by SAMUEL Q. COCHRAN, corner of Congress and Lindall streets. 3m feb 22

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of *LEWIS H. MORRIS*, was dissolved on the 10th inst, by mutual consent.
SAMUEL F. MORSE & CO.
March 29, 1834. LEWIS H. MORRIS.

L. H. MORRIS

WILL continue the DRY GOODS business, at the Old Stand, 427, Washington street.
mar 29 3t

Instruction in Dancing.

MR L. STIMSON respectfully informs his patrons and others of Boston, Roxbury, Quincy, and Dorchester, that his Spring Schools will commence on the following days: at Roxbury, on Tuesday, April 1st, 2 P. M. at Fisher's Hall; at Boston, on Wednesday, April 2d, 2, P. M. at his Academy, No 33, Allen street; at Quincy, Thursday, April 10th, 2 P. M. at French's Hall; and at Dorchester, Friday, April 11th, 2 P. M. at Tucker's Hall. His School in Boston will keep on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. 6wq mar 29

Men's Large Rubbers.
OLD AND GOOD.

JUST received, a prime lot of Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—imported in 1830. Those in want of a good Over Shoe will please call and examine. For sale very low by THOS C, WALES, 195 Washington street. tf jan 4

Cordage.

PATENT and common Cordage constantly on hand—gangs of Rigging, of a quality equal to any manufactured in this city or vicinity, supplied at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, by JOHN W CHICKERING, No 42 Long wharf. is5w jan 11

HENRY R. WILLIAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has re-commenced business at his Old Store, No 63 Congress street, where he will be happy to supply such as will favor him with a call, with Garments of every description, in good style, and at as cheap prices as can be afforded, for cash only. By good attention to every department of work, and dispensing entirely with Account Books, he hopes to please patrons and avoid embarrassment himself. 9t feb 15

For Sale at this Office,

A FONT of *SMALL PICA*, in good order with the cases containing the same.

Publishers in want of the above type, will find it to their advantage to call, as it will be sold at a great bargain.

ALSO—A large size *INKING TABLE*, well made, and in good order, will be sold cheap if applied for soon dec 28

$10
Petersham Surtouts

FOR TEN DOLLARS, for sale by ANDRE & LOVELL, Tudor's Building, 3d door from Court street. tf jan 4

The Flute.

A FEW Young Gentlemen can be admitted to the present course of Tuition on the Flute. The new system of instruction and explanation will be pursued, and every pupil who can *ever* arrive at *any* degree of excellence on the instrument, will obtain in *thirteen* lessons, all the requisite *practical* information to 'go ahead,' for six dollars, paid in advance.

☞ References given to nearly 200 past and present pupils. NATH'L DEARBORN, 110 Washington street.
mar 8 13t

PENDLETON

HAS removed from Graphic court to the new Store, No 203, Washington street, where he will keep for sale, in addition to his stock of Prints, Music, &c. a general assortment of Jewelry, perfumery, Combs, Hair Work, and other articles in the Fancy Good line.

CARDS, in all their varieties, engraved and printed; many specimens of style may be seen by applying as above.

The Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographic Establishment is in the rear of the store, entrance by the passage way, No 204, Washington street feb 8

Select Chants, Scripture Worship

A COLLECTION of Select CHANTS, harmonised with a close accompaniment; to which are adapted selections from the Sacred Scriptures of suitable length for Public or Social Worship, and printed to facilitate their application to the Chants. By an Amateur. The harmonies carefully revised by G. J. Webb. Just published and for sale by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. mar 22

Wigs, Top Pieces, &c.

E. E. DYER, No 98 Washington street, has on hand a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Top Pieces, &c. &c, which he offers at as low prices as articles of the same quality can be purchased for in the city.

☞ Gentlemen will find an advantage in calling as above, as he has an apartment expressly for cutting and fitting Wigs, and cutting and curling gentlemen's hair, which will be attended to by an experienced workman.
jan 4

Waldie's Circulating Library.

NO 10. LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street. mar 22

Large Discounts for Cash.

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as practicable, have determined to commence a *Cash Business*, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 8 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some *real* advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,
dec 21 tf No 5 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings

Removal.

DR JOHN A. BROWN, *Botanic Physician*, and Agent for Dr Samuel Thomson, has relinquished the superintendence of the Tremont Infirmary and removed to No 228 Washington street, corner of Summer street, and will continue to sell and administer the genuine Thomsonian Medicine, which has been the means of placing thousands on the terra firma of good health, after trying all other sources for relief in vain. Persons will be accommodated with the Vapor Bath and Medicine, either or both, at their houses, on reasonable terms. Information, reference, or advice, gratis.

For sale as above, Thomson's Botanic Family Physician, containing the Life and Medical Discoveries of the Author—third edition. Price $20. Also, Robinson's Lectures on the System. Price 60 cts. &c. &c. mar 29

Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs,
BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *LEMIST & WARDEN*, is dissolved by mutual consent.
EDWIN LEMIST,
FRANCIS WARDEN.
feb 24 mar 29

Jack Downing's Life and Letters

THIRD edition; embellished with eleven original designs by Johnston; 5000 copies have been sold in a very short space of time.

"What makes all doctrines plain and clear?
About two hundred pounds a year.
And that which was proved true before,
Prove false again? Two hundred more." [Hudibras.

We have not yet recovered from the effects which this work has had on our risible faculties. [Mont Gaz.

They are all the go at this time. [Boston Gaz.

"All who admire the Major should possess themselves of this work."

This edition, just published by LILLY, WAIT & CO.
mar 22

Waverly Portraits.

PORTRAITS of the principal Female Characters in the Waverly Novels Complete sets now received by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street
mar 22

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WIGS,

MADE to order and in the latest and most approved style, at E. E. DYER'S, 98 Washington st.
feb 8

Silver Pencil Cases.

A QUANTITY of Addison and Co's Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases, for sale at a reduced price by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. dec 28

Elementary School Books.

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publishers, *Boston*.

Spelling and Reading. Emerson's National Spelling Book; Introduction to do; New National, by same author; Worcester's United States Spelling Book; Webster's Elementary do; Barnum's First, Second and Third Books in Spelling, Reading and Writing; Pierpont's Young Reader; Boston Reading Lessons; Worcester's Second Book.

Grammar—Frost's Elements of English Gammar.
Geographies—Parley's, Barnum's and Blake's.
Arithmetics—Parley's, Smith's Introductory.
Histories—Child's History of the U. S; Parley's Tales about America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Sea and Islands.

The Little Philosopher, by Abbot; Young Astronomer, by Worcester; Parley's Sun, Moon and Stars; Grund's Elements of Astronomy; Vose's do; Holbrook's Easy Lessons in Geometry; Child's Botany; Juvenile Lyre and Child's Song Book for Schools; The Child's Friend, by S. R. Hall; Good's Book of Nature, abridged for Schools; Book of Commerce; Scenes of American Wealth.

"Among the duties of the guardians of public education it is one thing to provide the ways and means in support of the cause; another to obtain competent teachers; and last, to furnish them with the best books and the necessary apparatus for illustration. Money lavished in the purchase of inferior books, is not only lost, but that time which is the most precious to the young for improvement is gone and cannot be redeemed.

"The above list of elementary works on the subjects most usually taught in common and high schools, it is believed will be found worthy the attention of School Agents Committees and Instructers." Holbrook's Family Lyceeum.

Copies of any of the above works furnished to Teachers and School Committees for examination, ap 5

H. B. & J. BREWSTER,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

OVER Hovey & Co, 81 Cornhill, (late Market street,) Boston.

Furnish Cards of every variety, and print in Gold Leaf, Bronze, &c. by a new process, *on reasonable terms*.
mar 29 tf

Oriental Shaving Soap.

A NEW and important discovery!! This article is justly celebrated for its peculiar properties in rendering the Beard soft and easy to cut. It supersedes other soaps on account of its liquid form, making the process of shaving easier and quicker. The article needs no recommendation but one simple trial, which will prove its qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Drop three drops into a cup, wet your brush in warm water and rub it, and it will produce an elegant fine lather, which will not dry for hours.

Prepared by Stephen Thayer & Co, New Ipswich, N. H. Sold by their Agent in Boston, SAMUEL ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4 North Market street. tf—jan 11

Gentlemen's Fashionable
GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 31, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

Cotton Suspender Web.

100 GROCE good quality Cotton Suspender Web—for sale low at KIMBALL'S Stock Manufactory, 12 Washington street. mar 15

Academical Class Books.

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, School Book Publishers, Boston.

Reading,—Pierpont's Series, viz: The National Reader; Introduction to do; American First Class Book; Worcester's Second, Third, and Fourth Books for Reading and Spelling.
Arithmetic—Smith's and Walsh's; Grund's Exercises in do; Mathematical Tables.
Algebra—Bailey's First Lessons; Grund's Exercises in do; Grund's Algebraic Problems.
History—Parley's First and Second Books; Tales of Rome and Ancient and Modern Greece; Mythology: Goodrich's History of the United States with Emerson's Questions; the Historical Class Book; Hildreth's View of the United States, and Sequel to do; Whelpley's Compend of History and Questions; Outlines of Chronology, ancient and modern, with a Char..
Geography—Malte Brun's Geography and Atlas; Goodrich's Universal Geography; Geographical Copy Book.
Astronomy—Vose's and Grund's.
Chemistry—Grund's Elements.
Philosophy—Bakewell's, by Bailey; Grund's.
Geometry—Grund's Plane and Solid; Walker's.
Classical—Cleveland's First Lessons in Latin; Walker's Latin Reader, part 1 and 2; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, abridged.

The Academical Speaker; The Political and Moral Class Books; Lessons in Enunciation; Studies in Poetry for Female Schools; Johnson's Dictionary improved by Todd; First Book of Fine and Useful Arts; Walsh's Book Keeping; Noyes's System of Penmanship; Blake's Evidence Christianity; *Parley's Animals*.

Lectures to Young Ladies, by Mrs A. H. Lincoln Phelps; American Common Place Book of Prose and Poetry; Russell's Rudiments of Gesture.

☞ *Teachers are invited to call and received copies of any of the above, for examination.* mar 22

Only 10 Cents a Tooth for cementing Shell Combs,

AND done in the best manner, at E. E. DYER'S, 98 Washington street. feb 8

Window Glass.

500 BOXES Baltimore Window GLASS; 250 do Waterford do do; 150 do German do do. all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 24 by 30, for sale at HENDERSON'S Window Glass and Paint Store, No 40, Hanover street. is3m mar 15

London Quarterly Review.

JUST Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO.
The London Quarterly Review, No 100
CONTENTS.

Art. I.—1. Histoire de la Decadence et de la Chute de l'Empire Romain, traduite de l'Anglais d'Edouard Gibbon. Nouvelle edition, entierement revue et corrigee, precedee d'une Notice sur la Vie et le Caractere de Gibbon, et accompagnee de Notes critiques et historiques relatives pour la plupart a l'Histoire de la Propagation du Christianisme. Par M. F Guizot. 2. Etudes, ou Discours Historiques sur la Chute de l'Empire Romain. Par M. de Chateaubriand.

II.—1. Schlangenbad and seine Heiltugenden, von Dr H Fenner von Fenneberg. 2. Wiesbaden und seine Heilquellen dargestellt. 3. Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau. By an Old Man.

III.—1. Present State of the Poor-Law Question. By C. Wetherell. 2. Extracts from the Information received by His Majesty's Commissioners as to the Administration and Operation of the Poor-Laws. Published by Authority. 3. Reply of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Poor-Laws to a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Labor-Rate. Printed for the House of Commons, June 19th, 1833.

IV.—1. Journal of a West India Proprietor. By the late Matthew G. Lewis. 2. Domestic Manners in the West Indies. By Mrs Carmichael.

V.—An Inquiry into the State of Slavery amongst the Romans, from the earliest Period till the Establishment of the Lombards in Italy. By William Blair, Esq.

VI.—Trevelyan, by the Author of 'A Marriage in High Life.'

VII.—1. A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control on the Present State of British Intercourse with China. By C. Marjoribanks Esq. M. P., late President of the Select Committee in China. 2. Papers relating to the Ship Amherst, in reference to a Voyage recently undertaken to the North-east Coast of China. 3. Papers relating to the Affairs of the East India Company. 4. Corrected Report of the Speeches of Sir George Staunton on the China Trade, in the House of Commons, June 4 and, 13, 1833. 5. Observations on the China Trade, and on the Importance and Advantages of removing it from Canton to some other part of the Coast of that Empire. By Sir James Brabazon Urmston.

VIII.—Life and Poetical Works of the Reverend George Crabbe, in 8 vols. 12mo. Vol. I containing the Life of Crabbe. By his Son.

IX.—1. Church Reform. 2. Church of England; or safe, liberal, and Christian Principles of Reform in the in the Establishment; with the beneficial Changes which may be made, consistently with Reason and Religion, in the Ecclesiastical Affairs of this Kingdom. 3. the Liturgy Revised; or the Necessity and Beneficial Effects of an authorized Abridgement and careful Revision of the various Services of the Established Church. 4. The British Liturgy; an Attempt towards an Analysis, Arrangement, and Compression of the Book of Common Prayer. 5. The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, newly arranged, with Alteration and Abbreviations. 6. A Petiton to the House of Lords. By the Rev C. N. Wodehouse, Prebendary of Norwich. Mirror of Parliament, 5th August. 7. Evidence of the Necessity of Church Reform. 8. Reform without Re-construction, &c. accompanied with a Plan for the Compression of the Liturgy and Ritual of the Church of England.

X.—Note on Pamphlet entitled 'A Refutation of the Calumnies against the Lord Chancellor contained in the last Number of the Quarterly Review.' ap 5

New Clerk's Magazine.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man. Calculated for the use of the inhabitants of the U. States, and made conformable to law. By a member of the Bar of Massachusetts. Price $1,

This is a manual of forms for transactions which occur every day between men. It is a work which ought to be in the possession of every business man, whatever his occupation.

The information which the work furnishes at a minute's warning, often costs more than the price of the book to acquire elsewhere. The forms are plain and simple, adapted to such common business transactions as are daily occurring. Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121, Washington street. mar 29

Lilly, Wait & Co.
121 *Washington street*,

PUBLISH the following interesting works for Youth:

PARLEY'S BIBLE STORIES. Price, 62 cents.

The author in this work has been completely successful.—*Ply Jour.*

One of the most pleasant and profitable publications.—*Courier.*

It is admirably adapted for the use of children.—*Jour.*

It is free from every thing sectarian.—*Examiner.*

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'The best pieces of our very best Poets.'

Well calculated to store the mind with knowledge.—*Courier.*

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PAUL AND VIRGINA, translated from the French of St Pierre, by Helen Maria Williams. Stereotyped in a style of great neatness, is printed upon paper of an excellent quality, and embellished with appropriate wood cuts.

A charming edition of this popular story.—*American Traveller.*

'The admirers of this beautiful story will be glad to learn that it is now published in form which will be an ornament, and a charming keepsake.' mar 29

A Card.

HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of Music, 28 and 29, Joy's Building, respectfully offers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the most extensive Piano Forte Manufactory in this city, and devoted much time and attention to the study of his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their patronage.

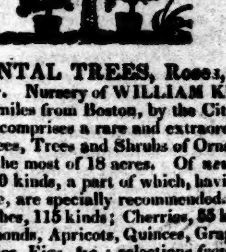
For the convenience of his friends at the south part of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of Mr William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington streets.

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faithfully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr Henry Davis has been in our employ for six years past, and that he is qualified to tune and repair Pianos.

Boston, Jan 13, 1834. J. CHICKERING & CO.
jan 18 tf

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, Roses, Flowering Plants, &c. Nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK, in *Newton*, 5 1-2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of Fruit Trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone* 150 kinds, a part of which, having been proved in our climate, are specially recommended. Of Apples, 200 kinds; Peaches, 115 kinds; Cherries, 85 kinds; Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Figs, &c.; selections from the best varieties known; a collection unequal in proportions of 400 varieties of fruit.

White Mulberries for silk worms; the fruit poor. Also, the *Multicaulis Morus* or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 Hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate source. Horse Chesnuts as hardy as Oaks, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. in all, of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 650 varieties. of Herbaceous Flowering Plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Peonies, *Moutan and Papaveraceas*; and 24 other kinds; and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early.

Apply to ABEL HOUGHTON, Jr, H. A. BREED, or WILLIAM CHADWELL.

Lynn, April 12, 1834. 4t

Joseph Edwards, Jr—Tailor.
MASONIC SQUARE, LYNN.

CONTINUES to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, and in the best style. Having none but first rate workmen, he feels confident that all garments made by him will suffer nothing by comparison with those from the first tailoring establishments in the city. Terms, *Cash*. All orders gratefully received.

Gentlemen's Vestings, Stock, Collars, &c &c, constantly on hand for sale.

WANTED, as above—A number of small Job Makers; none but the best—to whom the highest price will be given.

Lynn, April 12.

Union Fire and Marine Insurance COMPANY, IN LYNN,

GIVE notice that their Capital Stock is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in and invested according to law and that they continue to make Fire Insurance for any amount not exceeding $3500 on any one risk; and Marine Insurance for any amount not exceeding $3500 on any one risk, at their office in Nahant Bank Building.

H. A. BREED, President.
ISAAC STORY, Secretary.
Lynn, April 5. tf

MISCELLANIES.

[From the N Y Transcript]

THE OATH.

Since, then, sweet girl,, you fain would prove
The truth and ardor of my love,
Here, on my knees, behold I swear,
By thy bewitching grace and air;
By those mild eyes, that tell to me
The truths I'd rather hear than see;
By every sylph that decks thy hair;
By Juno, too, I do declare;
By all the powers that rule above;
By Venus and the God of Love—
By ev'ry star that gems the sky—
That all my love is —ALL MY EYE!

ASSAULT. Under cover of the darkness on Wednesday evening last we were most violently and outrageously assaulted and bruised. Between the hours of nine and ten as we were passing one of our streets at a very rapid rate, we were nearly stunned by a blow given with great force, directly in our face, (a blow, by the by, which came near dislocating our nasal organ.) We clored with our antagonist, but finding that we had 'cotched a Tartar,' and believing with honest Jack Falstaff, that 'the better part of valor is discretion,' we gave up the struggle and escaped. POSTS, if they must be placed in the middle of walks, should be *painted white!—N. H. Telegraph.*

A HARD CASE. Now, there is old Gripe—no *child* ever stood in greater fear of *the dark*, than he. His wife must always go to the barn with him in the evening, to feed his cow, or mully might starve. But it chanced to Gripe's wife, one day, to die. Gripe's grief was for a time, 'too big for utterance.' At length, however, the flood-gates burst open, and he gave vent to the anguish of his soul, on this wise: 'Oh! heavens!' he exclaimed, 'I have nobody now, *to go to the barn with me!*'

P. S. Gripe has got another wife!—*Ibid.*

DAVY CROCKETT OUTDONE. As a young man was driving a four year old bull along the banks of the Pemigewasset, at New Hampton, the animal turned and attacked him. The man snatched a stake from the fence, and stood manfully upon his defence. The bull pushed violently at him, now receding, then renewing the attack with redoubled fury, endeavoring to dash his adversary to the earth. In a few minutes the battle became so warm that the man beat retreat, and plunged into the river. there 3 or 4 feet deep.—The bull followed, but the man reached the opposite shore before him. He had not time to escape, however, before the bull was at his heels. He again retreated, plunging into the stream, but by this time he had become so much exhausted that the animal overtook him in the middle of it. Still the young man, fertile in expedients, eluded the attack by constant turning in the water. As the animal could not turn so rapidly as the youth, the latter succeeded in seizing upon his tail—thence he leaped down upon his neck, and grappled him by the horns. By main strength he forced his head under water, and drowned him. A young man, 20 years of age, seized a four year old bull by the horns, and drown him! Exactly so.

ORIENTAL ANECDOTE. A young man going a journey, intrusted a hundred *demars* to an old man; when he came back, the old man denied having any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the Kazee. 'Where were you, young man, when you delivered this money?' 'Under a tree.' 'Take my seal and summon that tree,' said the Judge. 'Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither—and the tree will obey when you show it my seal.' The young man went in wonder. After he had gone some time, the Kazee said to the old man, 'He is long—do you think he has got there yet?' 'No, said the old man, 'it is at some distance—he has not got there yet.' 'How knowest thou, old man,' cried the Kazee. 'where that tree is?' The young man returned, and said the tree would not come. 'He has been here, young man, and has given his evidence—the money is thine.'

NATURAL HISTORY. The large, winged grasshopper, which flutters with so much vivacity through our meadows during the autumn, feeds upon vegetable matter, and deposits its eggs upon vegetables, for the purpose of being supported till mature. Before the grasshopper takes wing, an other insect alights upon its body, and thrusts under its skin a number of its eggs, by means of a tubular, awl-shaped ovi-duct. These eggs slowly acquire perfection, become living worms, and feed upon the body of the hapless grasshopper, until themselves are ready to take wing. So admirable do they perform their office, that they do not injure the vital organs of the insect they are internally devouring, until they are just ready to change their state; and at the proper season, hundreds of grasshoppers, in this condition, have just strength enough remaining to flutter to a tree or fence, and with a dying effort fix their hooked feet so firmly as to retain their position long after death.—Examine their bodies at this season, and you find an empty shell or one filled with large and active worms just ready to burst their coverings and become winged insects.

CONDITION OF THE NEAPOLITANS. The poverty and wretchedness of the lower classes of people of Naples, in Italy, are almost beyond credibility. Vieusseux, an Italian writer, thus describes them:—'A stranger can hardly form an idea of the poverty which the interior of the houses of the Neapolitan poor exhibits. Several generations are huddled together on the naked floor in a garret, or on the ground floor; old and young, healthy and infirm, male and females to the utter destruction of health and morals. Some live actually in the streets; many in the boats, and these are the best off. Such is the state of the lower classes, including most of those who live by daily labor and constitute perhaps one third of the inhabitants of this city. There is scarcely any thing here to be compared to the middle classes of England. There are few intermediate steps between indigence and riches—between want and luxury. It is really distressing to see such a number of wretched beings, and appalling to think how easily they might be led astray to commit any crimes, as has been the case in times of political convulsions. The wonder is, how they keep quiet at all; and it must be said, that amongst all their vices, these people are not naturally malignant or sulky; they are, on the contrary, rather good natured, when not provoked by immediate want or oppression. Women, particularly have a look of carelessness and joviality in the midst of all their miseries, which is truly astonishing. They are fully susceptible of a better condition, and the greater pity it is that they should be left in such a state of degradation. But many causes conspire to keep them down to it, which perhaps originate in part with the climate and nature of their country, and with their own physical and moral qualities.'

ANECDOTE OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. Shelley had a pleasure in making paper boats, and floating them on the water. The *New Monthly* has the following curious anecdote on the subject:—So long as his paper lasted, he remained rivetted to the spot, fascinated by this peculiar amusement; all waste paper was rapidly consumed, then the covers of letters next letters of little value; the most precious contributions of the most esteemed correspondents, altho' eyed wistfully many times, and often returned to the pocket, were sure to be sent at last in pursuit of the former squadrons. Of the portable volumes which were the companions of his rambles, and he seldom went out without a book, the fly leaves were commonly wanting—he had applied them as our ancestor Noah applied Gopher wood; but learning was so sacred in his eyes, that he never trespassed further upon the integrity of the copy; the work itself was always respected. It has been said that he once found himself on the north bank of the Serpentine river without the materials for indulging those inclinations which the sight of water invariable inspired, for he had exhausted his supplies on the round pond in Kensington Gardens. Not a single scrap of paper could be found save only a bank post bill for fifty pounds; he hesitated long but yielded at last; he twisted it into a boat with the extreme refinement of his skill, and committed it with the utmost dexterity to fortune—watching its progress, if possible, with a still more intense anxiety than usual. Fortune often favours those who frankly and fully trust her; the north-east wind gently wafted the costly skiff to the south bank, where during the latter part of the voyage the venturous owner had waited its arrival with patient solicitude.

THE RECRUITING SPEECH. A recruiting serjeant beating up in Birmingham some time since, said in his fine speech—' As a further encouragement for recruits to enter, you shall have

Sixpence a day as long as you stay.'
To which a shrewd bystander added,
And a thousand lashes if you go away.

MURDOCK and OAKES,
48 and 49, Commercial street.

HAVE on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's prices—
1500 casks superior Cut Nails. from 3d to 60d.
100 casks Cut Spikes, from 4 to 6 inch.
50 casks 'Fine Finishing' Nails, from 4d to 10d,
90 tons Rolled and Slit Iron, consisting of Hoops, Tack plates, Horse, Deck, Ox Nail and Spike Rods, Band-Iron, Shoe shapes, &c. &c.
150 tons Hollow Ware, complete assortment,
30 do Jap'd do do, very light and handsome,
500 Japan'd Tea Kettles, ass'd,
100 doz C. S. Plated B. S. Shovels, of Ames, P. & Wood, Washburns & Leonards manufactury,
50 doz Iron B. S Shovels,
30 doz 'Cast Steel' do,
20 doz Patent A. A. Spades,
100 doz Axes, Hunt and others, makers,
100 doz Manure Forks, 'Kings,' and others,
50 doz Hay do do do.
50 doz C. S. Nail Hammers, of 'Hammond' and others make,
50 cast iron Pumps, 'Patent.'
5000 feet Lead Pipe, various sizes,
100 Fire Frames, new and beautiful patterns,
100 Oven Ash and Fire Frames,
10 cases 'Real' Hindostan Oil Stones,
20 do new Magog do.
50 cases 'Fine Blued' Brads,
50 do Sparables,
100 do 'Fine Blued' Tacks,
50 doz C. S, Hoes handled, Gifford's King's and others
100 doz C. S. Plated Hoes,
50 gross Brass Roller Window Springs,
25 doz Spirit Levels,
10 cases Screw Augers,
100 boxes Glass, Cheshire, Keene, and Green Mountain.
100 gross Brass Ox Balls,
500 Japan'd C. Iron Furnaces.
50 doz handled Splitting Axes,
50 doz Broad Axes and Shingling Hatchets, of 'Hunts' and others manufactory,
50 anvils, (very cheap)
100 doz Calf Pocket Books,
500 doz do and Sheep Wallets,
1000 boxes Wilson, 'Patent' Fancy Dogs,
20 cases 'Fields' highly approved Chisels,
100 gross Nail Gimlets,
25 casks Clay Furnaces,
10 setts (complete) Tinman's Tools,
1000 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do Sheathing do.
50 doz Mortice Locks and Latches, on an improved principle,
500 Brass Balls, asst'd sizes,
500 do Rosettes, do do.
20 doz Inman & Co's German Steel Scythes,
—Also—
Wood Saws; Chemical Ink; Joiners Tools Complete;) Sleigh, Dinner and Table Bells; Scrapers; Soapstone Furnaces; Coffee Mills; Scythe Snaiths; Scythe Rifles; Old Copper; Cast Iron Vices; Cook-Stoves. ap 12

BOYS' CAPS.

OF every description *manufactured* and sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices, by
H. H. LEAVITT,
93 *Court street, near head of Hanover street.*
ap 12 2m

Copartnership and Hat Notice.

THE subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm of
JOHN M. PECK, Jr & CO,
and offer for sale at No 83, Washington street, (Joy's Building,) a splendid assortment of fashionable *HATS* and *CAPS*, by *wholesale* and *retail*, at the lowest prices for *CASH ONLY*. Among the assortment are an invoice of French *SATIN BEAVER HATS*, of the latest Paris fashion, a most superb article. Having been thoroughly bred to the business in one of the first Factories in the State, and determined to devote their attention entirely to the getting up of their HATS, they assure the public, with the greatest confidence, that their work shall not be inferior to any in the State.
JOHN M. PECK, Jr.
EDWARD WHEELER, Jr.
ap 12 tf 83 Washington street, (Joy's Buildings.)

People's Magazine,

NO 2. Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121 Washington street.

CONTENTS. Banks of the Ganges, with a very neat engraving; Granite Mountain cut into a Statue; New England Manners and Customs; Jane C. Rider, the Springfield Somnambulist; The Tragacanth Tree; Miscellany; Currents of the Ocean; Indian Corn and Indian Food; Biography of Lorenzo Dow; Table of the Probability of Human Life; Varieties, &c.

The advantage which this work possesses over any of its cotemporaries, consists in its being an *American* work, adapted to the American People, and containing only such matter as will be likely to interest and instruct such readers.

Good Engravings of public buildings, useful inventions, public improvements, &c, interspersed throughout each number.

The People's Magazine has attained by the force of its own merit a patronage hitherto unequalled in the periodical literature of this country. Nothing can more forcibly display the utility and cheapness of this work than the fact that within one year from the commencement, the subscription list has increased to TWENTY THOUSAND.
april 12

JOSEPH BLUXOME,

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER at the Old Stand, No 3, Brattle street, has recently received a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to decide on such additions as their wardrobe may require for the season.

J. B. takes this opportunity of making his ackowledgements for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same, by using every necessary exertion to give satisfaction. The establishment is stocked with a general assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, to which the requisite seasonable additions are constantly making, and which will be sold cheap, for cash.
JOSEPH BLUXOME,
ap 12 6m No 3 Brattle street.

Ethan Earle,
No 70, State street, up stairs, Room No 3.

CONTINUES to manufacture at South Boston, Cast Iron *WATER WHEELS*, in every form in which they can be used to advantage. By recent improvements, these Wheels are rendered the cheapest and most economical of any which can be used in all situations where there is a full supply of water. All orders by mail or left as above, will meet with prompt attention.
april 12 2m

Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Copartnership, under the firm of *GUNN & BRIDGE*.
LYMAN T. GUNN.
Boston, March 24 1834. HENRY A. BRIDGE.

GUNN & BRIDGE have taken store No 9, Merchants' Row, where they intend keeping a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic *HARDWARE & CUTLERY*, which will be offered for sale, on reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

Country traders will find it for their advantage to call.
ap 12 5t

A Card.

MR FOSTER (*Author of "Practical Penmanship," "Prize Essay on the best method of teaching Writing, &c*) respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, that he has taken rooms, No 10 School street, where he proposes to give lessons in the principles and practice of Penmanship. In offering his services to this enlightened community as a teacher of Writing, Mr F. would briefly remark that, in addition to much observation and experience, he has availed himself of the various improvements in the practical process of teaching quick writing, which have recently been introduced with so much success in England and France.

Although Mr Foster has adopted as the basis of his instructions, the philosophical system of Carstair, yet he deems it proper to state that this system has been so essentially *simplified and improved*, within the past year, as to bear, in many important particulars, no resemblance to the plan originally recommended by its inventor. These improvements and discoveries are now, for the first time, introduced to the notice of the American public.

The uniform success which has attended the mode of teaching this system, pursued by Mr F. enables him confidently to say, that it has the superior advantage of imparting in a few lessons, a neat, rapid and beautiful Current Hand, adapted to the practical and every day purposes of life.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, therefore, who have long regarded an improvement in their style of writing as impracticable, may be assured of speedily attaining freedom, uniformity and elegance, if they avail themselves of this opportunity. There is no mystery about the system, and Mr F. pretends to none: on the contrary, he respectfully invites all interested in the subject to examine the progress and improvement of his pupils which is considered the most satisfactory proof of the utility of the system and the skill of the teacher.

ROOMS No 10 School Street, (opposite the Book Store of Clapp & Broaders.) april 12

ANDRE & LOVELL,
Clothes Warehouse,
TAYLOR'S BUILDING,
Third door from Court street, BOSTON.
dec 21 3m

Dry Goods for Cash.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—

S. WALES & CO, No 205 Washington street offer for the examination of city and country purchasers, *for Cash*, an extensive assortment of *FRESH GOODS*, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at prices satisfactory to buyers. They are now opening—
Cases 4-4 Gothic Furniture Patch, for Window Curtains, &c,
do 5-4 blk French Bombazine, best fabric, very low,
do white and green Bloud Gauze Veils,
do English and French, plaid and striped Ginghams,
do superior Mourning do, fast colors,
do Double Foundation Muslins,
do Brown Watered Cambric, for Calashes,
do Ladies' Top Sleeves,
do superior Spool Cotton, on black Spools,
do low priced Copperplate, handsome designs,
do two and three col'd Furnitures do,
do superior rich Chints do do,
do col'd Cambrics and Glazed Ginghams, for linings,
do Brown Linens and Yellow Nankins,
do India Rubber Braces and Elastics,
do 5-4 Hook Muslin; Corded Robes,
do blue blk, blk and col'd Lustring Ribbon,
do Gauze Bonnet and Cap do.
do triple and double Chain blk Galoons,
do Silk Braids; Velvet and Silk Beltings.
do white Corset Braids, extra width,
do *FANCY HDKFS*, a large variety of new and beautiful styles, low priced and rich,
do Hennequin's superior *MERINO SHAWLS*,
do Sewing Silk; Thibet and Crape Fancy do.
do Cambric Edgings and Insertings, all wrought and comprising a very fine variety,
do 4-4 and 5-4 Checked Cambric and White Cambrics,
do 4-4 and 5-4 Jaconet and Swiss Muslins,
do Bishop Lawn and Imitation L. Cambric,
do Wrought and Tambored Muslin Capes.
do Ladies' Bead Bags col'd and blk,
do do do do, small size, beautiful, for Purses,
do superior full size blk Italian Cravats,
do *CASSIMERES*, blue, fancy, drab and mixed,
do *BROADCLOTHS*, blue, blk and fancy colors,
do Drillings, Cassinetts, &c &c for summer wear.

SILKS.
do Gro de Naples, Gro de Swiss, Poult de Soie,
do rich fig'd Silks; small fig'd do; Watered do.
do Satins, Florences Sarsnets, Levantines, Synchaws, Vestings, &c &c,

LINEN GOODS.
do 4-4 Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, best fabric,
do Damask Table Linen and Linen Sheetings,
do superfine double Damask Table Cloths,
do col'd, fig'd and Plaid Table Covers,
do Linen Cambrics and Lawns,
do Linen Cambric Hdkfs, a large variety.

LACE GOODS.
do 4-4, Bobbinett and Grecian Laces,
do Plain do and do Quillings,
do Bobbinett Edgings and Lace Caps,
do Thread Lace Edgings and Insertings,
do blk Silk Edgings and Footing Laces, for trimming ladies' Capes and Dresses,
do blk Lace Veils, some quite rich.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
do Ladies' and Gents, super Kid and H. S. Gloves, blk, white and col'd, all extra sizes.
do full size white cotton, silk and worsted Hosiery,
do do do blk and col'd do do,
do blk and white Silk Gloves; white Cotton do; Brown Linen do.

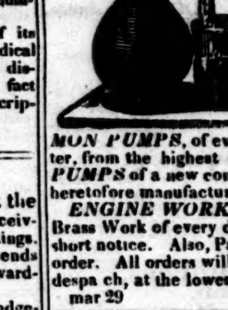
CALICOES.
do London 4-4 small fig'd Prints, choice colors and patterns,
do do, very rich light and dark new styles,
do Mourning and Medium col'd do,
do Dover Prints, small, medium and large figures.
do Also, a variety of low and middling priced Prints.
do London single and rich col'd and mourning Muslins.
—ALSO—
Choppa, Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkfs.

To the above, additions are daily making, and all of which will be found worth the attention of Purchasers.
ap 12 6w

Dry Goods.

ANOTHER large and valuable Stock of DRY GOODS *for sale cheap.* J. & C. DANIELL have purchased the entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods recently owned by Mr W. H. Tuttle, and removed it to their store, No. 201, Washington street, where it will be sold cheap. Purchasers at wholesale or retail will do well to call. ap 12

ENOS WILDER,
ENGINEER AND PLUMBER,
No 49 Chatham st, (4 doors from No 19 Merchants' Row,)



CONTINUES to manufacture Beer, Cider, Soda, and Mineral *WATER PUMPS*, with improvements, making them superior to any now in use, made of Metal, warranted not to corrode or injure the flavor of the Liquor, with or without Ice Boxes—at prices from 10 to $15. The subscriber is frequently exchanging his Pumps, and has on hand almost every other kind in use, and will sell those which cost 30 or $35, at from 6 to $10. *HYDRAULIC* and *COMMON PUMPS*, of every description, for hot or cold water, from the highest to the lowest prices. *LIQUOR PUMPS* of a new construction, and far superior to any heretofore manufactured. Small size, pure Tin Pipes.

ENGINE WORK, Hose Screws, Screw Cutting, and Brass Work of every description done in the best style at short notice. Also, Patterns for Brass Casting made to order. All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch, at the lowest Cash prices, by mail or otherwise.
mar 29 3t

Leather.

FOR sale, very low, by order of Assignees, 1000 sides Philad, and Baltimore Sole Leather; 1000 do N. York do do; 1000 do oak tann'd Upper Leather; 200 do wax'd Neats Leather; 50 dozen do Calf Skins; 150 do white lining do. etc.
EVELETH & WOOD, Agents.
ap 12 4wis 42 South Market and Chatham streets.

Boots and Shoes—very cheap.

THE subscribers as Agents for Assignees, have for sale,
300 cases *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, suitable for country trade and for Southern and Western markets.

During the month of April, the goods will be sold at *very low prices*, as it is desirable to close the business as speedily as possible.
EVELETH & WOOD,
ap 12 4wis 42 South Market and Chatham streets.

Notice.

THE Copartnership existing between the subscribers expires by limitation on the 12th of August next Meantime, we shall sell our Retail Stock of *FANCY GOODS*, of every description, at a discount from regular prices; intending to close entirely this portion of our stock.

Also—By order of the owners, we shall close all goods remaining in our hands on *Consignment*, among which are valuable invoices of French Fancy Goods, German and Russia Goods, and Real Camels' Hair and Canton Shawls, most of which will be sold at less than cost of importation. A catalogue of the above goods will shortly be prepared.

NEW GOODS.
25 cases *STAPLE* and *FANCY FRENCH GOODS* selected expressly for our retail trade, and comprising many new styles of *SILKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, MUSLINS*, etc.

A liberal discount deducted from cash purchases.
april 12. E. K. WHITAKER & CO.

Foreign Leeches.

MRS GEYER continues to attend to the application of *FOREIGN LEECHES*, either at her Room, 182 Tremont street, next door to the Savings Bank, or at the residence of the invalid. Orders left at her room, or at Mr Geyer's Apothecary Store, corner of Hanover and Salem streets, will receive prompt attention.

Mrs Geyer has liberty to refer to the following medical gentlemen—Drs Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, Dixwell, Hayward, Hale, Channing, Ware, Reynolds and Jeffries.

N. B. The poor will be supplied with Leeches at a reduced price. 3m jan 18

North Market Street Stock Manufactory and Clothing Store.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, having purchased the Stock of Alfred A. Lane, No 46, North Market street, (first door from Merchants' row) gives notice that he will keep at the above named place, a good assortment of Stocks of good quality and fair prices, at wholesale and retail.

He will also keep a general assortment of ready made Clothing and Linen. Also, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery &c. Garments, of all kinds made to order, and warranted to fit.

☞Old Stocks covered at short notice. tf jan 4

Force's National Calendar.

THE National Calendar, and Annals of the U. States, for 1834, containing the names of all the officers and agents of the U. States civil, military and naval, (except Postmasters) with their places of employment, compensation and duties respectively. Also, such messages, reports, treaties, and otheer state papers, and acts of Congress as are necessary to shew the present condition and relations of the United States; and the operations of each of the several departments during the past year. With a variety of statements and tables in relation to receipts, expenditures, public debt, exports, navigation, customs, public lands, &c. &c. The whole prepared from official papers and may be had of LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121 Washington street.
ap 12

Lunar Pens and Paper.

JUST received a fresh supply of Lunar Pens. Also—a good assortment of Letter Paper, by S. G. SIMPKINS, Court, corner of Brattle street. april 12

New England Stained Glass
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up an establishment in Harlem Place, No 347, Washington street, for the purpose of Staining Glass in the Ancient Style, an art supposed to have been lost for many centuries.

This most superior style of Painting, superior both for elegance of coloring and durability, (as nothing can injure the effect produced but what will destroy the glass itself,) has been recently revived in Europe and brought to this country by Mr John L. Race, an Artist of the highest standing in his profession.

The subscriber having been instructed by the above named artist, and he remaining with him as superintendent of the work, enables him to assure the public that whatever orders are entrusted to him will be executed with elegance, punctuality and despatch.

Orders may be left at the Factory, or with the subscriber, at No No 3, Cornhill, sign of the Faithful Servant, where every variety of Sign and Fancy Painting may be obtained at moderate prices, and first rate work.

Specimens may be seen at either of the places above named. WILLIAM REDDING.
Boston, March 27th, 1834.

Having instructed Mr William Redding in the Art of Staining Glass, according to the most approved methods, and the same as used by myself, I declare him fully competent to execute any work entrusted to him.
Boston, March 27th, 1834 JOHN L. RACE.

The above named J. L. R. is the same Artist who has hitherto executed the Stained Glass Work, for the New England Flint Glass Company, at East Cambridge.
april 12

J. & C. DANIELL

HAVE this day received one case Splendid Figured Silks, New Style. Also on hand an extensive assortment of *FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS*, at Low Prices for Cash.
ap 5 201 Washington street.

A Finisher Wanted.

ONE who perfectly understands finishing Broad Cloths, and can show good recommendation. To such a permanent engagement and high wages will be given. Apply by letter (post paid) to
CHARLES N. MILLS,
44 Pine St. New York.
New York, March 29th. ap 5

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 8, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and Scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

Gold and Silver Leaf.

RED, Green, Crimson, Scarlet Yellow, White, Gold and Silver Bronze. Also, a superior article of French Imitation Gold Leaf, which is highly approved of by all that have used it.

The above, together with a large assortment of Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, is offered for sale at low prices, by S. ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4, North Market and Clinton streets. tf jan 11

Terms Cash.

JOHN G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, respectfully informs the customers of the late firm of WYMAN & FISHER, and the public generally that he continues the business at the *Old Stand*, No 8, Court street, and has made arrangements to do a CASH BUSINESS, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments at ten to fifteen per cent less than prices usually charged. Gentlemen from the country, and others who purchase for cash, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing; they will at all times find a large assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order in the most approved fashion. Also, on hand, a few *READY MADE GARMENTS*, which will be sold at great bargains.

Also, a large variety of New York and Philadelphia *STOCKS*, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. tf jan 18

Notice.

BRYENT & HERMAN, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed from No 12 to No 16 Water street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Stoves, Grates, and Fire Frames. Also, Sheet Iron, Tin, Japan, Britannia and Hollow Ware.

Sheet Iron and Tin Ware manufactured at short notice, and on reasonable terms. 2m feb 15

The Ruined Deacon.

A TRUE STORY. BY A LADY. Just published and for sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO. ap 12

LINEN STORE.

BENJAMIN JACOBS, Jr, No 44 Washington street, has received his *SPRING SUPPLY* of *LINEN GOODS*, comprising an extensive assortment, in particular—20 cases 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; 4 do 5-4, 2 do 6-4, 2 do 10-4, and 2 do 12-4 Irish Sheetings; 2 do 9-8 Pillow-case Linens, of a fine quality; 2 do Long Lawns. These Goods are of a superior fabric and bleach, imported free of duty, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, either at Wholesale or Retail.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
5 cases fine double Damask Table Cloths, from 5-4 to 26-4, with Dinner and Chamber Napkins to match; bleached and unbleached Damask Doilies; Irish, French, Russia Damask and Bird-eye Toweling; French Towels; extra fine, Irish Bird-eye Diaper; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Damask Table Linen; fine bleached Russia Linen for glass cloths and toweling; Russia Diapers and Crash; 5-4 and 10-4 bleached Russia Sheetings; Linen Cambrics; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Hdkfs; an extensive variety of worsted and Cotton Damask Table Cloths; Piano do; 2 cases fine Marseilles Quilts, among which are 14-4, 15-4 and 16-4 new patterns; Dimity Marseilles Quilts, of a light fabric, suitable for Summer wear; Furniture Dimity; best quality double milled Rose Blankets, sizes 10-4 to 14-4; Whitney do; Crib Blankets; together with 100 pieces of English and American white Flannels, many of which are warranted not to shrink in washing; Cotton and Wool Flannels; Gauze do; Rogers's celebrated Welch Flannels, which are well known not to shrink in washing. Families and others desirous of obtaining the best fabrics, are requested to examine the above assortment. 3m mar 15

Clothes Warehouse.
NO 38 & 40 CONGRESS STREET.

J. & W. W. ROSS, inform their customers and the public. that they have on hand a complete assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE, CLOTHING, &c, &c, &c.
which they offer as low as can be purchased in the city for cash. 3m mar 8

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Directors of the Cattle Fair Hotel have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have selected a gentleman to conduct their House, (Mr Z. B. PORTER) who in their opinion, is well qualified;—possessing a proper sense of morality, with obliging and active habits, which fits him in a peculiar manner to conduct an establishment built by the patriotic contribution of gentlemen whose only object was to establish good accommodations for the great public to transact their business in, and as a pleasant resort for innocent amusement. With these impressions, the Directors recommend him to the public patronage, with a determination to render the establishment what the public convenience requires.
By order of the Directors
CHARLES HEARD, Clerk
Brighton, Feb 1, 1834. tf

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Subscriber has taken a lease of the BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL, and has conditioned in his lease from the Directors, approved at a meeting of the Corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to interfere with the rights of any men or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this Establishment, built, as he is informed. for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drovers and Dealers at this market. who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to the former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to endeavor so far as in his power to deserve it, by constant and unremitted attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it. Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant, Z B. PORTER.

☞Gentlemen and parties from the city will also find good accommodations, and every thing usually found in an establishment of the kind.
Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb 1, 1834. tf

Elegant rosewood Dressing Cases

GENTLEMEN'S Rosewood Dressing Cases, a superior article, and completely furnished. For sale at E. E. DYER'S, No 98 Washington street,
jan 18 tf

No 7 Elm Street, Stage Office
REMOVED

TO No 7 Brattle square, four doors on the right from Elm street, in the New Brick Block.

Seats can be taken daily for the following routes: Charlestown, (N H.) Windsor, Woodstock, and Burlington, (Vt); Charlestown (N. H.) Saratoga Springs, Albany, and Troy; Concord, (N. H.) via Lowell and Nashua; Lynn, Danvers and Salem, A. M, and P. M; Lowell and Nashua, A. M. and P. M.

Old customers are invited to call. Information of other stage routes cheerfully given. The public will notice that the above route to Albany is known by the name of the Forest Line.
Office No 7 Brattle square. tf mar13

Winter and Summer Oil,
FOR FAMILY USE.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, 37, Commercial street, will keep constantly for sale, WINTER and SUMMER OIL, of 1st quality, for family use.
Also, Oil Cannisters of various sizes. mar 22

Great Truss Manufactory,
BOSTON.

J. P. WHITWELL, Druggist, corner of Milk and Bath streets, (directly opposite Pearl street,) informs the public, that he has in his employ one of the first workmen and most faithful and ingenious mechanics in the United States for the purpose of manufacturing *TRUSSES.* At the great Depository may be found almost every different description of Trusses ever employed in Europe or America.

☞ *DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRUSSES.* ☜
Salmon's Brevet, pad in ball and socket, plain and bellows pad. Ditto Kite pad. *English improved Truss*, patronized and approved by one of our first physicians. Latest common English do; Hull's do; Stone's do; Shaker's do; French do. India rubber pad, made in Philadelphia; Marsh's New York do, improvement on Hull's; Umbillical do; Children's do, all sizes; double do, for double ruptures; Bateman's improved do, &c. &c.

☞ Price from $1,25 to $5.

☞ *Water proof Trusses, which by rendering it impervious to salt water and perspiration*, is calculated for seafaring and laboring men, this is not effected by plating the steel, which process entirely destroys the temper and renders it a complete nullity.

Trusses of any kind made to pattern, and also to suit the particular views and case of the patient, who will not only receive advice as to the sort of instrument most applicable to his case, but will have it exactly to his body. Tho those who are not aware of the importance of being so fitted, the following is taked from Thatcher's Modern Practice:

"Very much of the utility and safety of the Truss depends not only on its being properly constructed, but also in its being fitly adjusted to that part where the hernia is situated."

"Whoever expects a rapture to be cured by medicine or a plaster, will be wofully disappointed; but with the aid of a suitable instrument the situation of ruptured persons may be rendered comfortable and pleasant, but by neglect and inattention they must not only be miserable, but their lives constantly exposed to danger." All those, therefore, afflicted by this accident, will act wisely by applying as above.

All the Trusses here offered for sale are made from the best of cast steel, (the only kind of metal suitable for the purpose) and not with untempered iron, which the low priced Trusses are always made from, and which are sure to prove the dearest in the end. tf mar 15

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Doloroux Embrocation; Head Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders and Stomachic Bitters. tf jan 25

Patent for the United States.

MOTT'S Patent Medicated and Champoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These Baths are well known to the Medical Faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction, or according to the prescription of their physician.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloroux, Cancers, Imposthumes, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medica—therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or cancerous Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the Eyes, &c. &c.

Male Patients only, attended to by me. Mrs Mott, the Females and Children. No out door patients can bo attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to Dr MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets. tf jan 25

The Ladies' Medical Oracle,
Or Mrs MOTT'S Advice to Young Females, Wives, and Mothers.

BEING a Non-Medical Commentary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Diseases of the *Female Frame*; together with an explanation of her system of European Vegetable Medicine for the cure of diseases, and the patent Medicated Champoo Baths; to which is added an explanation of the Gift, and an exposition of the numerous fabricated reports, 'a weak invention of the enemy.'

The Lord hath created Medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them.
ECCLESIASTICUS, xxiiii. 3

Printed and Published for the Authoress, and to be had only of her, at her residence, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston.

Delivered on the first of February next to subscribers.
jan 25 tf

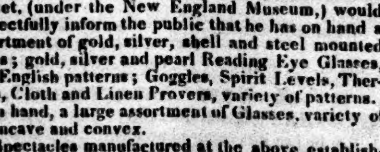
Livery Stable Removed.

URIAH PROCTOR would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Howard street to the convenient and airy Stable connected with Wesson's (late Earl's) Coffee House, No 35 Hanover street, being but a short distance from his former stand, where he can furnish Carriages, Horses and Chaises, &c. at short notice. 3m mar 22

Manufactured Tobacco.

HENRY D. GRAY, Nos. 23 and 24, India street, has for sale—100 kegs prime No 1 Tobacco, Virginia Manufactory brand, 15 hands to the pound, the best Tobacco in market for retailing—will be sold in lots of 10 kegs each, at something under the market price.
mar 22

Sign of the



THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.
dec 7 6m

Life Preservers.

AN additional lot of American Wash Leather *UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, an excellent article and highly recommended by Physicians for consumptive and rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c.
For sale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street.
mar 22 tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purpose of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and should I see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.
I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.
New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.
Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From A. Rea, M. D.
Portland, Me. Nov. 7, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I received a bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article. I have used it with very happy effect for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums. Yours, &c.
A. REA.

From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen, I have frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat; such as Apthæ, attendant on Scarlatina and Cholera Infantum, Ptyalism, (mercurial sore mouth,) &c. and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head, (tic doloreaux) arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which had resisted many powerful approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public.
I am yours, &c. S. PLYMPTON.
Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1831.

From Mr. A. A. Hayes, Operative Chemist and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen: Having examined the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it well deserves the high reputation it has acquired. It does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which can either chemically or mechanically injure the teeth, and observation and experience confirm the opinion, that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable.
With respect, A. A. HAYES.
Roxbury Larboratory, Feb. 8, 1832.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Quarantine Physician for the Port of Boston, (late professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Berkshire Medical Institution.)

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Although I have neglected to give your Tooth Wash a thorough personal trial, gentlemen of the profession assure me that it has answered their highest expectations. The medicinal articles which enter into its composition induce me to believe that its application to the ulcerated and otherwise diseased surfaces of the mouth and throat, will be appropriate, efficacious and satisfactory.
Respectfully yours,
J. V. C. SMITH.
March 20, 1832.

☞Recommendations from Drs. Shurtleff, Flint and others, may be examined on the wrapper of each bottle.

*** There are perhaps twenty imitations of this Tooth Wash, which wholly or partially assume the above name; none of which have any connexion with the genuine. The wrapper to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of LOWE & REED, inventors and sole proprietors. For sale by the Druggists generally. Price 50 cents.
nov 24 e3wly.

Elixir Pectorale.
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS valuable Medicine, which originated with a regular bred Physician, who used it for many years in his practice, is entitled to public confidence, both from its origin and from the character which it has sustained after many years trial.

Certificates of its efficacy have been given by several Physicians and Clergymen, and by numerous other persons who have been benefitted by its use; and it may be safely recommended as an efficacious medicine in affections of the lungs. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by
JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.
nov 2 6m No 1, Union street.

Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,
Pupil of the late Dr Job Swett, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place.

DR H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing dislocations and fractures, hip diseases, white swellings, sprains, contraction of the cords, deformity of the limbs, weakness of the joints, and limbs that have been paralyzed, rheumatism in case the cords have become contracted and stiff, &c. Dr H. would inform the public, as a great number of persons have called on him with diseases requiring internal medicines, or surgical operations, that he does not prescribe internal medicines or perform surgical operations in any case whatever, nor does he ever intend to practice anything but Bone Setting, and attend to diseases of the limbs and joints. This practice is considered by Dr H. to be entirely separate from Physicians or Surgeons, and he believes it not understood by them. This practice has always been confined to the above branch, excepting by a few imposters who travel the country and call themselves bone-setters, physicians and surgeons, when in fact they understand neither branch. Two or three such imposters have visited this city within the last three or four years, and this is the reason why so many have mistaken the profession of Dr H. Patients from the country can be furnished with board in the house where Dr H. keeps his office, or in the neighborhood, for from $2.50 to $5 per week. Dr H. wishes all persons to call between the hours of 6 and 11, A M excepting in cases where immediate attention is required.

Vegetable Cough Lozenges,
PREPARED BY J. K. PALMER, M. D.

THIS valuable Medicine is composed of Vegetables, and combines all the valuable medical qualities of the different cough mixtures in a more concentrated form. It has been used for the last fifteen years in the private practice of an eminent physician, in the form of pills, and has been considered a specific for colds, coughs, asthma, croup, and all affections of the lungs. The proprietor, having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of this medicine, is confident that nothing has been publicly recommended which can be more effectual. Therefore, for the benefit of invalids, he has procured the original recipe, and put up the medicine in the form of Lozenges, being the most convenient and agreeable way in which it can be administered. The Lozenges are put up in boxes, with suitable directions, and can be taken with perfect safety by persons of every age. References to those who have taken them will be given by the Agents.

Sold wholesale and retail by TROTT & CO, 126 State street, Boston, General Agents for the United States, to whom all orders must be directed, and at retail by Charles French, 181 Hanover street; John I. Brown, 425, Washington street; Joseph T. Brown, 292, Washington street; Ephraim L. Elliot, 271, Washington street, and Nathaniel Howard, 93, Cambridge street. 3m jan 25

Boston Coffee House,
CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON,
(FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)

THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend, in person, every branch of his business, he hopes the public will afford him that patronage which has been bestowed on others. Parties, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, &c. &c. will be furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, &c. will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. Soups ready every day from ten till two o'clock.

*** Families can be supplied with Hot Dinners, sent to any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.
ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. may 6

Juvenile Rambler.

THE able editor of this little paper has transferred his talents to 'Parley's Magazine,' which will lend that work an additional value. 'If I were not Alexander, I should like to be Diogones.' If we were not the Southern Rosebud we should like to be PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

LILLY, WAIT & CO, Publishers of Parley's and People's Magazines, and General Agents for Periodicals.
mar 15